Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XLI.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1830. [NUMBER 2,093.

BOMBAY THEATRE.

On Thursday, the 29th of this month, will be produced with appropriate Scenery, Dresses and Decorations, the Opera of

GUY MANNERING;

In the course of the piece the following Songs, Glees, Duett's, &c. will be introduced.

GLEE.—"The wind whistles cold."
Do.—"The fox jumpt over the parson's gate"
AIR.—"O Slumber my darling."
GLEE & CHORUS.—"The Chough and Crow."
AIR.—"Scots wha hae."
DUETT.—"Without a companion what's life."
SERENADE.—"Come shining forth my dearest."
SONG.—"Follow him, nor danger fear."
GLEE & DANCE.—"Come fill the glass."
FINALE.—"There's nae luck about the hose."

A new Song will also be introduced in substitution of "Be mine, dear maid."

After the Opera the admired Petit-comedy of

CHARLES THE SECOND.

OR

THE MERRY MONARCH.

Tickets and Places may be had at the Theatre on Wednesday the 28th and Thursday the 29th instant.

Boxes.....	Rs 8	Pit.....	Rs 6
Upper Boxes	4	Gallery.....	2

☞ The drama of *Fatality*, has been unavoidably postponed in consequence of the great length of the Opera, and the short time allowed for its preparation.

PROCLAMATION.

Bombay to wit, BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal delivery will be holden before the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Saturday the twenty fourth day of July instant at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses and other crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or Committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, and committed by any of his Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependant upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this Fifth day of July in the Tenth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

JOHN GRAHAM,
SHERIFF.

જોઈમ-નામુ.

(શ્રી-મુંબઇનાં-)શ્રી-મુંબઇનાં-શરીફને-જોઈમ-થકિ-ગ્રામ-તેથી-કુંશરીફ-ખબર-ફીર્સાથી-જાહેર-કરવામજે-શ્રી-મુંબઇની-જુડીકેટરની-ઍપરીમ-કોરટ-માટલ-શેરાંન-બેશરે-જે-ઠેકાણે-કોરટ-ભરેય-તેજ ઠેકેરત્રો-શ્રી-મુંબઇનાં-ગ્રેટ-પ્રધે-સજીશ રવારને-દીને-તારીખ-૨૪ મી-ચાલતા-જુલાઈ-મહીનાનીકિ-કલાક-૧૧ નાં-પેહેલે-પોરે-રજાં-રોશંન-ભરાયે *

આને-તેજ-જગો-ઉપર-તેજ-વેલાએ માડમીરાલટી-રોશંન-ટિલેજે-દરીમાવરદી-ખાતાનાં-નેમાવની-શના-બેશયે-શાશાકુકે-જેકોઈ-માંગશનો-ટંનવે-અથવા-ખુંન-અથવા-વાંકાંગત્રોની-ચોરી-અથવા-દરીમાનાં-ચાંચીમા-ચોરો-અથવા-તરકટ-અથવા-કુરેફ-બીજી-તકશીરનો-દાવો-કોકિ-તેહનો-નેમાવ-છંડે *

આને-કું-શરીપ્ર-ખબર-ફીર્સાથી-આ પુચજે-જેકોઇ-માંગશનો-ટંટો ઈમા-ચોરી-કમા-ખુન-કમા-તરકટ-કમા-કુરકિ-કંઈ બીજી-તકશીરનો-દાવો-કોકિ-તે-માંગશ-પોતાનો-મુકો-ખરો-કરવા-શારૂ-જેદારકોડો ઉપર-છ પલોછે-તે-વકાડે-તથા-ઉપર-આપેલા-ઠેકાણે-તાંહાં-તેહનાં-ચુવાકી-આ ગર-શારેહી-આપે-અને-પોતે-કાજર-થાકિ અને-માંગાયો-કોરટનાં-કોઈમ-વગર-કો રટમાલી-જકિ-નકી—તારીખ-૫ મી-જુલાઈ-તથા-અંગારેજનાં-પાદશાહ-ચોથાનુ-વરશ-દશમુ *

જાંનગારંમ
શરીપ્ર.

Advertisement.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Superintendant of the Indian Navy on Friday the 30th Instant at Eleven o'clock from persons desiring to enter into a contract for the supply of Luggage Boat, Botella and other Boat Tonnage, for the service of the Naval Department for one year, commencing from the 1st August next.

The Tenders to specify the rate per ton for each day for the supply of all Boats in the vicinity of Bombay Harbour. The rate per ton per Trip of each description of Boat wanted for the purpose of being sent to any of the Ports on the Coast to the Northward of Bombay, and the same in such as may be required for conveying Timber, or other Stores to, and from the Coast of Canara, Malabar and the Ports in the Southern Concan, also the demurrage that will be chargeable in case of detention at each of the several Ports.

Any Tenders received after eleven o'clock on the above named day, will not be attended to: and the Superintendant reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tenders without assigning cause for so doing. Any further information may be obtained on enquiry at the office of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

By Order of the Supt. of the Indian Navy,
R. COGAN,
Asst. Supt.

SUPT'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY,
8th July, 1830.

જાહેર-ખબર.

લગેજ-બોટ-તથા-બતેલા-તથા-બી જી-બોટ-ટંનજની-રાપલાઇ-કરવાનુ-કંનરા ટ-તારીખ-૧ લી-આગશટ-આવતા-મહી નાંનીથી-વરશ-કિની-મુદત-ઍપ્રીનુ-નેવાલ ખાતાનાં-કાંમ-શારૂ-જોઇયે-તે-ઍકરવારે તારીખ-૩૦ મી-ચાલતા-મહીનાનીને-દીને કલાક-૧૧ નાં-ઈનડીમાંન-નેવીનાં-ઍપર ઇનટેનડેનટની-આપીશત્રો-પરપોજલો-લેવે * શ્રી-મુંબઇનાં-નજદીકીનાં-બંદર-શા રૂ-બારકસો-રાપલાઇ-કરવાનાં-પરપોજલ-મંગે-દીન-કિનો-ટંન-કિનો-ભાવ-લખી-જ નાવવો-તથા-શ્રી-મુંબઇની-ઉતર-પરાત નાં-ગોશતાનાં-દરકિ-બંદરે ત્રાં-ગોકલવાને દરકિ-જાનાં-બારકસો-જોઇયે-તેનો-પે પ-કિનો-ટંણ-કિનો-ભાવ-લખી-જનાવ વો-તથા-કિ-પરમાંણે-શ્રી-કનારા-તથા-મલબાર-તથા-દખશાંણ-પરાતનાં-બંદરોત્રો થી-લાકડાં-તથા-બીજો-શાંમાંન-લાવવા-તથા-લઇજવાનો-ભાવ-ઉપર-કહેમા-પરમાં ણે-લખી-જનાવવો-તથા-દરકિ-બંદર-ગે-વમ્યના-ઇદાડા-બેટી-પડે-તેની-દીઅરેજ શરીરને-લેવી-તે-લખી-જનાવવુ *

ઉપર-કહેલે-દાહાડે-કલાક-૧૧) પ છી-જેકંઈ-પરપોજલો-આવશે-તે-લેશે-નકી તથા-ઍપરઈનટેનડેનટ-પરપોજલો-રદ-કરવાનુ-કારણ-કોઇને-કહેશે-નકી—ફિ. કંનરાટ-બાબતનુ-કંઇ-પુછવુ-સગાર-શમ જવુ-કોકિતો-ઈનડીમાંન-નેવીનાં-ઍપરઇ નટનડેનટની-આપીશમાં-પુછેમાથી-માલુમ-પડશે *

ઈનડીમાંન-નેવીનાં-ઍપરઇનટેનડેનટનાં હુકમથી.

આર—કોગન

ઍપરઇનટેનડેનટનો-આસીશટેનટ

શ્રીમુંબઇનાં-

ઍપરઇનટેનડેનટની-આપીશ.
તારીખ-૮ મી-જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૦ *

NOTICE.

THAT SEALED TENDERS for the Supply of Camp Equipage of every description together with the component parts thereof, for one year from the 1st August 1830 to 31st July 1831, will be received at the Asst. Commissary General's Office until 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 27th Instant.—The Tenders to specify in words the rate per cent below the present contract prices, at which the several description of Tents, and component parts thereof will be supplied. Lists descriptive of the Camp Equipage together with the present contract rates may be seen and obtained at the Asst. Commissary General's Office daily, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'Clock.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender and no Tender will be received which does not specify a particular rate below those of the present contract.

H. HOLLAND,
Assist. Comy. Genl.

BOMBAY,
ASSIST. COM GENL'S. OFFICE,
12th July, 1830.

COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT CALCUTTA.

In the matter of *John Palmer, William Prinsep, George Alexander Prinsep*, and *Charles Barber Palmer*, Merchants and Agents trading in Co-partnership, under the name, style and firm of

PALMER and Co.
INSOLVENTS.

At a Court holden on the 15th of May last past, before the Honorable Sir EDWARD RYAN, Knight, Justice, of the Supreme Court, It was ordered that the matter of the Petition and Schedule, of the said Insolvents, filed in this Court, be heard at the hour of noon on Tuesday, the fourth day of January 1831.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT such Hearing will be had accordingly, and all creditors, and other persons laying claim to any interest in the Estate or Effects of the said Insolvents, are hereby required to attend the said Court at the time so appointed, as aforesaid in person or by Attorney.

By order of the Court,
P. O'HANLON,
Examiner.

OFFICE OF EXAMINER,
5th of June, 1830.

શ્રી-કલકતાની-નાનવાંન-દેવાદારોને-

છુટકારો-કરનારી-કોરટ *

જાંન-પાલમર-તથા-વીલીઅમ-પરીનસેપ-તથા-જારજ-ક્લિકનંનડર પરીનસેપ-તથા-ચારલીશ-બા રબર પાલમર-વેપારીઓ-તથા-આડતી આઓ-એ-લોકો-પાલમર-તથા-કુમપનીને-નાંમનો-વેપાર-ચલાવતા હતા-તે-નાનવાંન-દેવાદાર-થયા-તે-બાબત *

તારીખ-૧૫ મી-મે-ગીઆ-મહીનાં નીને-દીને-નાંમદાર-શર-ઈડવરડ-રાઈઆન ઍપરીમ-કોરટનો-નાજટ-જશટીશની-આગા લ-કોરટ-બેઠી-હતી-તેમાથી-કુકમ-કીયો છેજે-એ-ઉપર-કહેલા-નાનવાંન-દેવાદારો નો-અરજ-થયા-હુશાથે-ઉપર-કહેલા-કોર ટમાં-નોધેલોછે-તે-બાબત-ફિ-ઉપર-કહે લી-કોરટમાં-મંગલવારે-તારીખ-૪ થી-જનીવારી-૧૮૩૧ ને-દીને-બપોરના-શાં લલશે *

ખબર-કીર્સાથી-આપીકિજે *

ફિ-શાંલવાનુ-ઉપર-કહેલી-તારીખે-શાંલવાસે-તથા-ફિ-ઉપર-કહેલા-નાનવાંન-દેવાદારોનાં-નાગનારાઓ-તથા-બીજાઓ-જેકોઇનો-નાગા-કિનાઓની-માલ-મીલકત-ઉપર-પોયતો-કોકિતો-તેનાંઓને-જાંણ-રેયજે-ફિ-ઉપર-કહેલી-કોરટમાં-પોતે-હાજર-થાકિ-અગર-પોતાનાં-વકીલને-મોકલે *

કોરટનાં-કુકમથી
પી—ઓ'હેનલાન-
કિજામીનર.

કિજામીનરની-આપીશ-
તારીખ-૫ મી-જુન-૧૮૩૦

શ્રી

કલકત્યામધીલ દુર્બળ હણી ત્યાં चें ऐकण्या बद्दलचे कचेरीमध्यें जानपालमर व उद्दलंम प्रन्सेप व जाज अलेक् झेंडर प्रैन्सेप व चारलिस बारबर पालमर हे व्यापरी व साऊकार आणि पाल मर एंडकं पेनीया नावाने पेढी घालुन सारख्या भागीने उद्योग क रितात हे हणाइत जाले आहे त या बाबतिंत

हजरत आलिशान सरड्वा र्डर यन्व्हेट सुप्रिम कोचेर्ट न्यायाधीश याची कचेरी गेल्या महिन्याची तारिख १५ वीसभर ली त्यांत आज्ञा जाली आहे कीं ह्या हणाइतांची अर्जी व मालाची टिप या कोर्टांत दाखल केली आहे त्याचा विचार पुढें सन १८३१ साहे जानेवारी तारि ख ४ मंगळवार यादिवशी दोन प्रहरीं ध्यानात घेतला जाइल

जाहिरन मा

सदरीं आज्ञा जाली आहे त्या प्रमाणे ह्यांचा विचार केला जा इल त्यास्तव त्या हणाइतांचे मागणार आणि त्यांच्या मालम त्तावर ज्याचा दावा दखल असे ल त्या सर्वांस ह्या पत्रावरून क ळविलें जात आहे कीं सदरच्या कोडतांत नेमलेल्या वेळेवर त्या णी खुद्द यावे किंवा आपले मु खत्यार वकील पाठवून द्यावे हें वर्तमान तपासणाराच्या आफि

सांतुन निघालें आहे तारिख ५ जुन सन १८३० काडताचे हुकुमेवरून १ पी वो हेनल साहेव इक्झा मिनर सहि

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a petition has been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at Bombay by HURGOVAND CALLIANJEE of Bombay, Banian Merchant, trading under the name and firm of CALLIANJEE CHAMPSEY now a prisoner in the Jail of Bombay praying for the benefit of the Act 9th Geo: 4th Cap: 73.

JOHN CAW,
Clerk.

Bombay, 10th July, 1830.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT ORYN EMNAJEE Insolvent has filed in my Office a SCHEDULE of her Debts, Estate and Effects.

JOHN CAW,
Clerk.

Bombay, 10th July, 1830.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of JAMES MORRISON late an Assistant Surgeon in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment deceased, left Unadministrated by the late Lieutenant WILLIAM BLACK, one of the Executors of the said deceased, with the said James Morrison's Will annexed, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there, to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 6th day of July, 1830.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of WILLIAM CHISHOLM late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Madras Establishment deceased, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 6th day of July, 1830.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of JAMES LAWRIE late a Captain in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment deceased, left Unadministered by the late Captain WILLIAM BLACK one of the Executors, of the said deceased with the said James Lawrie's Will annexed, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there, to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 6th day of July, 1830.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of NICHOLAS B. FORSTOR deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Tenth Regiment of Native Infantry of the United Company on their Bombay Establishment, left Unadministered by DUNCAN CAMERON deceased, the former Administrator, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esq., Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of July, 1830.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of T. D. FINEY, late of Broach in Guzerat, a British subject deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of July, 1830.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE.
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration with the last Will and Testament and Codicil annexed of FITZ FREDERICK NEWTON BURTON VONBURR FORTUNE deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, reserving the usual power to the Executor in the said Will named, hereafter to come in and prove the same, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of July, 1830.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that letters of Administration with an Exemplification of the last Will and Testament annexed of JOHN STEWART deceased, late a Captain in the Military Service of the United East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, left Unadministered by DAVID CARNEGIE STEWART, the surviving Executor named in the said Will, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of July, 1830.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE.
PROCTOR.

Mrs. STACY OF CALCUTTA,

Milliner, Habit and Corset Maker.

BEGS respectfully to inform the Ladies of the Presidency of Bombay, that she will be happy to execute Commissions of every description in the above line, and has AT ALL TIMES on hand the most elegant Assortment of Milinery, Baby Linen, &c. &c. &c.

Orders accompanied by a reference for Payment will be strictly attended to.

MILINERY WARE ROOMS,
No 6, Govt. Place.

FOR SALE

AT THE

WAREHOUSES,

OF

Messrs. JOHN GILDER & CO.

THE following Wines, &c. lately imported per *Ganges*, viz.

Cockburn and Co's. Superior Pale and Brown Sherry. at per doz....	Rs	24
Ditto Ditto Pale and dark Cogniac Brandy,.....		15
Old Port.....		20
Whiskey.....		20
Geneva.....		12
Constantia in pints.....		17

Bombay, 14th July, 1830.

For Sale

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,

THE FOLLOWING

Printed Works, Forms, &c.

	Rs	qr.
BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 | 30....	5	"
Articles of War.....	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper..	2	"
Book Almanacks for 1830....	2	"
Sheet Ditto, for 1829..	1	"
Respondentia Bonds, each.. ..	1	"
Policies of Insurance, do.	1	"
Bills of Exchange, per sett....	"	2
Interest Bonds, do.....	"	2
Bills of Lading, do....	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each.. ..	"	2

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms.

THIS DAY,
Wednesday, the 14th July.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO

WILL SUBMIT TO SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

AS FOLLOWS, VIZ.

100 PRIME fresh Hams in Lots of one each, several casks of Scotch Ale and Hodgsons's Beer, Woolen Chudders of various colours, Cotton Shawls, white and Colour'd Thread, Letter Paper, Premella Denmark Satin, and Black and white Satin Ladies Shoes, a variety of colour'd Kid Childrens' Shoes, China Silk hand Punkahs, Ebony and Rose Wood Dressing Cases, Kyabouca Wood Writing Desks, neat Bamboo Stools, Rich Japan'd Waiters, Tea Box and Tea trays, a neat Cabinet and 2 Chests of Drawers, several articles of Plate and Plated ware.

ALSO

A few copies of the most celebrated Annuals for the present year, sets of Carricatures, Ladies and Gentlemens Pocket Books with Silver Clasps, various articles of Saddlery, Furniture, Piece Goods &c. &c.

AND AT NOON.

A Chestnut Galloway and any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer;—Sale to commence at 11 o'Clock.—TERMS CASH.

On SATURDAY the 24th July,

Frith Bomanjee and Co

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THEIR ROOMS.

By Order of the Common Assignee.

THE following goods the property of an Insolvent viz. Soft Sugar, Sugar Candy, Mocha Coffee, China Paper, Cassia, Hartall, Betel Nut, Red Lead, Kittasauls, Cotton Yarn, Piece Goods, Fireworks, and a great variety of other property, particulars of which will be hereafter made known.

FOR SALE, AT

Frith Bomanjee and Co's

TWO very Superior Gold Watches by Brockbank and Atkins also several Capital Double and Single Barrel detonating Guns upon improved safety principle; and a pair of Mortimer's Duelling Pistols; prices moderate.

ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO be Sold a House and ground situated at Matoongha on the Northern side of and adjoining the Artillery Mess House compound, for particulars apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. who have for Sale, a Steam Engine (one Horse power) used for the purposes of irrigation.

A COURSE OF SERMONS,

PREACHED AT

MARGARET'S CHAPEL, BATH,

IN THE YEARS, 1826—1829:

BEING

A PRACTICAL AND SPIRITUAL COMMENTARY

ON THE

BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

TO BE PUBLISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION

IN ONE VOLUME, 8VO. PRICE ONE GUINEA.

BY THE

REV. HARVEY MARRIOTT,

MINISTER OF MARGARET'S CHAPEL, AND CHAPLAIN TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD KENYON

Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will receive the names of Subscribers to the above work.

FOR SALE.

AT the Gazette office, a few Copies of a Lithographed Form of Morning Reports, for the Hon'ble Compy's Foot Artillery, ordered by a Gentleman of that Corps, and which have not been called for.—on Foolscap.

THE NEW BOMBAY

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS

ORDERS for Work and Letters addressed to *The Proprietor of the New Bombay Lithographic Press*, are received by Mr. RIGBY at the Gazette Office.

BECK AND CO.

HAVE for sale on Commission 2 very superior Gold Hunting Watches in Double bottom'd engine turned Cases, one on the Duplex principle by Brockbank, the other vertical by Barraud; both the property of a Gentleman who has lately received them from England, and to be sold at moderate prices, the owner having no use for them.

BECK AND CO.

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION.

A FEW Hogshead's and quarter Casks of Prime PALE SHERRY, the former at 250 per H'hd. and the latter at 125 per Cask.

Forbes Street.

"NEELGHERRY HILLS."

FOR SALE CLIVE'S HOUSE situated at Kotergherry, at an elevation of about 6,500 feet above the level of the sea, furnished and fit for the accommodation of a large family.

The above comprises three separate BUNGALOWS, viz.

One containing a parlour with a boarded floor, and fire place, two large bed rooms with closets, and a front, and back verandah, the former open, the latter enclosed.

The centre Bungalow, connected with the foregoing by a covered way, contains a dining room and bed room, each 26 feet by 24, and there is a detached bungalow, laid out in a room 22 feet square, with two closets, to which is attached a cookroom, godown, and a stable for two horses.

The outhouses consist of two very large godowns, a cookroom, stable for six horses cow house, poultry house and yard, goat house, pig sties, and six huts for servants.

The garden measures about six acres, and is stocked with nectarine, peach, plum, and various kinds of fruit trees. The ground belonging to the house, extends to about 40 acres, laid out in private walks, commanding an unlimited view of the plain. The range of the thermometer extends from 48° to 75°, and the property is not subject to any quit rent or duty.

With the property may be had at the option of the purchaser the following stock, vizt. eight milch cows, four calves half English breed, an English bull, forty milch goats, and a stock of breeding pigs.

There is also a Bungalow of one room 26 feet square for the accommodation of travellers. Further information may be obtained at the Office of, Messrs. FORBES and CO.

Bombay, 14*th July,* 1830.

"NINTH CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Mercantile community are hereby informed that Messrs. FORBES and Co. have been appointed agents at this place on behalf of the Company, to whom applications for Policies should accordingly be addressed.

Bombay, 14*th July,* 1830.

TO LET.

THAT commodious FAMILY HOUSE, adjoining Messrs. Forbes and Co's. Office, and fronting the old Government House premises. Entry immediately. For particulars enquire of MESSRS. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 14*th July,* 1830.

For Sale

AT

Messrs. SHOTTON AND CO's

GODOWNS,

LONDON Particular Madeira, imported direct from Messrs. Scott, Loughnan, Penfold and Co. at ~~Rs~~ 300 per Hhd.

Teneriffe from Messrs. A. & J. Little and Co. at ~~Rs~~ 350 per Pipe.

Do. in Hogsheads at ~~Rs~~ 175 per Hhd.

Champagne from Ruinart and Sons, of very superior quality at ~~Rs~~ 35 per dozen.

Do. from other Houses at ~~Rs~~ 30 per doz.

Superior Pale Sherry from W. D. Shirrieff in 6 dozen Cases at ~~Rs~~ 30 per dozen.

A Small quantity of Marsella Wine from do. at ~~Rs~~ 500 per Pipe.

Do. at ~~Rs~~ 200 per Hhd.

Do. at ~~Rs~~ 150 per qr. Cask.

Bombay, 14*th July,* 1830.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

FOR SALE
AT THE
G O D O W N S
OF
Messrs. Shotton and Co.

A FEW of John Manton and Sons Patent Detonating double barrelled GUNS (received direct from the makers) in Mahogany cases, completely furnished with apparatus, Price 750 ~~Rs~~ each.

Bombay, 14th July, 1830.

For Sale
AT THE
G O D O W N S,
OF
Messrs. SHOTTON AND CO.

A FEW Chain CABLES of 90 fathoms each, ½ to 1⅛ Inches, at moderate prices.

Bombay, 14th July, 1830.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
Messrs SHOTTON AND CO.

FRENCH Claret of Good flavour received direct from Messrs. E. W. Cunliffe and Co. of Bordeaux in 1, 3 and 6 Dozen Cases.

At ~~Rs~~ 12 per Dozen for quantities of 6 Dozen upwards.

At ~~Rs~~ 14 do. for do. under 6 Dozen.

Bombay, 14th July, 1839.

For Freight or Passage
to London.
THE NEW BRITISH BUILT BRIG
COLOMBIA,
ORLANDO H. WILSON, R. N.
COMMANDER.

HAS good accommodation for a small party of Passengers, and will Sail, weather permitting on the 22d Instant.

Application to be made to Messrs. WILLAM NICOL AND Co., or to Captain WILSON, at their Office.

Bombay, 7th July, 1830.

For Fright to China.
THE SHIP
C A R R O N,
CAPTAIN WILSON,

TO Sail during the first Springs of August.—Application to be made at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAUFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 14th July, 1830.

CALCUTTA.

Mr. McQueen the Editor of the *Glasgow Courier*, and the gentleman who received if we mistake not, £3000 from one of the West India Legislatures for his zealous vindication of Negro slavery and all its atrocities, has been induced by an article in the *Westminster Review*, to address through *Blackwood's Magazine*, three letters to the Duke of Wellington, to establish the claim of the West Indians to that protection of their produce which they have so long enjoyed at the expence of the British nation and the subjects of the British Empire in the East. The passage which appears to have excited the ire of Mr. McQueen, is this:—

"Nobody believes that cultivation is carried on by slaves in the east, as it is in the west. *If so, where are the slave laws*, and where are the advertisements in the Gazettes? The natives of India in their own extraordinary English, advertise every thing that can posibly be bought or sold; how is it that they never advertise slaves? There is not a *common soldier* that arrives from India, that is not capable of bearing witness to the FLAGRANT FALSEHOOD of the assertion, that India is cultivated by slaves. If it was, *the East India Company would not hold possession long enough to send a dispatch to the Governor General.* It is true, that among the innumerable tribes and castes that compose the immense population of India, *vestiges of slavery* may be found."

And he adds,

"'It would not be much trouble to the governors of India *at home*, to send out five lines, in a dispatch, disavowing all recognition of the estate of personal slavery throughout their vast dominions, and they have no manifest an interest in doing it as in sending out as enquire the price of cotton."'

Mr. McQueen gives several extracts from the proceedings of the Revenue Board, to prove the existence of slavery in India, and its recognition by the British Government. The only Regulation referred to, on the subject is that of X. of 1811, which we have not by us to refer to, (and it is by the way curious that in the Index to Mr. Prinsep's recent abstract of the Regulations the words "slaves" or slavery do not occur) and it is boldly asserted that the sale of slaves by the British Government for the arrears of revenue is as common as the sale of land itself! In spite of these quotations and assertion of Mr. McQueen however, the *Westminster Reviewer* is quite right in stating, that every common soldier that arrives from India is capable "of bearing witness to the 'flagrant falsehood' of the assertion, that India is cultivated by slaves." The existence of slavery in India cannot be denied; but it has nothing in common with West India Slavery but the name; and a general cultivation by slaves is unknown as Mr. McQueen is doubtless, well aware. Those therefore, who have affirmed that the sugar of the East Indies is the produce of *free labour*, while that of the West Indies is the produce of labour enforced by the lash of the overseer's whip and wrung from the blood and agony of the poor negroes who are employed like cattle to drag teams, have asserted the truth. No man who has been in this country can pretend that any thing like the slavery of the West Indies exists in it. The domestic slaves are in general treated like members of the family and though it may be true that they do in some instances till the land, they are never driven like brutes, and it is nothing like true, that it is generally cultivated by them. In effect therefore, the position of Mr. Buxton and Mr. Zachariah McCauley and the *Westminster Reviewer* is incontrovertible—India *can* and *will*, if permitted, supply the British Market with Sugar *wholly* the produce of *free* labor—the West Indies cannot or will not. It is very manifest then, which of these, it is wisest to encourage with a view to discountenance slavery.

In the course of his quotations to show the existence of slavery in India, Mr. McQueen has seized upon a passage which appeared in the *Calcutta Journal* relative to the importation of no less than 150 Eunuchs into Calcutta in some Arab ships. "The fact was stated if I mistake not" says Mr. McQueen, "in the *Calcutta Journal*, a Paper then conducted by the individual who now conducts the *Oriental Herald* and who had recently the extraordinary hardihood to dispute the existence of a slave trade, but *almost*" (great virtue in an if!) "of slavery itself in *India*." Mr. McQueen *is* mistaken. The conductor of the *Herald* was at the time the article appeared, in England; and it was written by ourselves, on information furnished to us by then Editor of the Paper, and this we remember was set down as one of the sins of the press, one of the falsehoods, and atrocities of the Calcutta Journal: it now turns out, *that this very article brought the disgraceful transaction to the notice of Government*, who would otherwise, we are convinced, never have heard of it. The *article is found recorded in the judicial consultations of the time, and upon investigation*, was FOUND TO BE CORRECT! Under any other government such a fact would have been made public; but here in this, and in every other instance in which the liberal press has conveyed information of abuses, its enemies have been suffered to run riot in their abuse of it, in which they have been countenanced and supported by men who knew that thetr reproaches were utterly unmerited. Do our readers think this is a solitary instance in which the statements published in the Journal, alleged to be false and calumnious, have upon investigatian been fouud *true! Credat Judæus—non nos!—Bengal Hurkaru June* 16.

The Sylhet Frontier.—We have been favoured with the following Extract of a letter from an Officer in the Cossiah Mountains, dated 3d June, 1830—

"I came over here the day before yesterday with Mr. Scott; and certainly such sublime scenery I never beheld before, nor am I likely to see any where else. The name of the place, "Churrapongie," or "City of the Water-falls" is most appropriate, but can convey no idea of its magnificence; fancy to yourself precipices on all sides of one thousand five hundred feet high, with rocks of the richest and most varied coloring partly bare, partly covered with woods, and sheets of water tumbling over their sides in all directions, with rugged vallies at the bottom of (some two thousand feet deep) the plains of Sylhet, strecthing like a vast lake, (for they are now nothing else) as far as the eye can reach, crowded with Island Villages. The situation of the houses for the Sick Officers who may come here, is on an extensive plain on the top of the cliffs, intersected with rocky rivulets. There are several of these houses, or rather cottages, nearly ready; in one of which I am living with Mr. Scott."

"The climate here is very delightful, only there is a great deal of rain; but which runs off in a few hours after it clears—and it is then the Water-falls are seen in perfection.

The mists are also very frequent, and it is very grand to see them sailing up the deep valley and covering the rocks and mountains, truly (in the language of the Scripture) as with a mantle."

"I had a skirmish with the famous Moubot about a fortnight ago, in which he escaped only by a desperate rush, forcing his way through some Burmese with a large two handed sword; I came upon the village where he, and about fifty of his followers were, by surprise in the dark, with twelve Sepoys, and ten Burmese. I had five of my party wounded, and an arrow through my cap (I believe from Moubot himself;) the outlaws had seven men killed on the spot, besides wounded. I have got Moubot's sword and shield, taken in the fray, the former is two-handed, and five feet long."—*Government Gazette, June* 21.

The native press is beginning to produce some of those fruits which the friends of good Government have been expecting from it. We sometime ago published an article on the Native police written by a Correspondent of the *Sumachar Chunderica*, ably exposing the corrupt and tyrannous braces of the Darogahs; and it has been followed by another communication which appears in this day's Gazette, still further exhibiting the abommable system of petty oppressions to which the natives are subject from their countrymen dressed in a little brief authority. In the face of these testimonies which cannot be disputed it is really too much to talk of the excellent system of Government under which this country is placed. We say again what we have often said before, that we have nothing to do with the good intentions of the Company and their servants. The system is bad, and would be bad, if an angel from heaven were in every district to superintend its execution. Nor is it only the officers of the Criminal Courts who exercise this grinding influence on the great body of the people. In those parts of the country where the ryotwarry system prevails, the collectors of the revenue are equally oppressors of the poor and the industrious. We have lately been much struck with a passage which occurs in Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons (vol. i. p. 182,) containing a description of the state of the Roman provinces by a writer who witnessed the evils he laments, about the end of the fourth century, when the evils of a corrupted civilization, and of its invariable attendant, a weak tyrannical, and opressive Government were dissolving in every part the decaying fabric of the Roman dominion. It was not merely the weight and repetition of the taxations imposed by the Government, but still more the permitted and overwhelming oppressions of the authorized taxgatherers, exceeding their authority and converting their office into the means of the most arbitrary and ruinous oppressions, that shook the allegiance of the people and rendered the empire an easy prey to the barbarian invaders:—

"In all the cities, municipia, and villages, there are as many tyrants as there are officers of the government; they devour the bowels of the citizens, and their widows and orphans; public burthens are made the means of private plunder; the collection of the national revenue is made the instrument of individual speculation; none are safe from the devastations of these depopulating robbers. The public taxation is a continual destruction: the burthens, though severe, would be more tolerable, if borne by all equally and in common; but they are partially imposed and arbitrarily levied; hence many desert their farms and dwellings to escape the violence of the exactors; they seek exile to avoid punishment. Such an overwhelming and unceasing proscription hangs over them, that they desert their habitations, that they may not be tormented in them."

If we had not stated the source from which this passage is derived and the period to which it refers it might have been supposed to proceed from the pen of Mr. RICKARDS, and to describe the condition of many parts of British India. Referring to the article from the *Chundrica*, we say, not for the purpose of contrast but comparison—Now look upon this picture and on this. To what country of the world at the present day could this description more appropriately apply than to British India? In what country is the great body of the people more oppressed and ground down and trodden upon, on the one hand by the (so called) proprietors of the soil, and on the other by the police and revenue officers of Government? We trust, however, that there are elements of regeneration at work in this country which did not exist in the actual case to which the description relates. It is a good sign that the oppressed have begun to let their voice be heard, and it is a still better sign that the Government can bear to hear it, however grating to their ears, since it shows that here is a disposition to inquire and amend. There is still however, it is to be feared, a woeful degree of apathy among those who possess the authority and the power to reform existing institutions—apathy which we hope will not wait to be roused by events admitting of no remedy.

In connection with this subject, we can to-day only point to a valuable communication from a Correspondent on the Employment of Natives in Offices of Trust. The country is not and notoriously cannot be governed without the assistance of natives. Even the vicious and imperfect system which prevails, while it owes probably nine-tenths of its corruption, owes also three-fourths of its efficiency to them. The question therefore is not whether we shall or shall not employ native agency in the government of the country. That question, if it ever was a question, has been long settled. The real question is, whether we shall employ educated and principled natives, as they present themselves, instead of the unqualified and unprincipled ones who now for the most part occupy offices of trust; and in the want of a sufficient number, whether the necessary means should not be adopted to encrease the supply.

The *Chundrica* contains also an article on the Supreme Court, which we shall publish on Wednesday. It proves that the natives on this side of the Mahratta ditch too, are beginning to open their eyes to the true nature of English law and justice.—*India Gazette*, 21st *June*.

By an article we copy from the *Government Gazette* of yesterday we learn that Mr. Waghorn unless the Government should itself undertake the establishment of Red Sea Steam packets is resolved to adhere to his original plan. He is quite right; for that no isolate individual ever can establish a line of packets is quite obvious while it is equally certain that there is not the remotest chance of this community's subscribing a twentieth part of the sun necessary for such a purpose or affording any assistance to it that could possibly enable any individual to attempt it, while with the balance of the Steam fund, the engines which the Government give him the pledged support of, the home and Indian Governments and the London mercantile community, Mr. Waghorn can have no difficulty in bringing out his packet round the Cape.

Our only hope of Mr. Taylor's success is founded on the supposition that he is the agent of those who have the means to establish packets or rather who own the vessels themselves and are men of enormous capital. The outlay alone for the vessels with only three for each side of the Isthmus, 6 in all, would be at least 18 lakhs of rupees. Mr. Taylor proposes 12 vessels, a number which we fear could never pay. In every other respect, save that he should have fixed on Cosseir instead of Suez his plan was good and again we say if he should carry it into effect let him be supported.

Mr. Waghorn however will not attempt such a plan alone, but if the Government wish to establish a Red Sea communication he is ready to undertake it. If not he, as we have said, reverts to his orignal plan, and there can then we apprehend be no question about the appropriation to him of the balance of the Steam fund, *if the Subscribers have any control over it*, for he can show that it is not his fault that he did not build and start with his vessel, and he can demonstrate that he has been unremitting, notwithstanding, in his exertions in the cause of Steam navigation, and done much to promote its success.

Neither we nor any of our readers we believe are aware unless those "of the council" whether the government will undertake to establish a Red Sea communication or not. The expence would of course be rateably borne by the three Presidencies; but, at any rate, we hope the *Forbes* will be dispatched to Cosseir, for whatever may be thought of the *Hugh Lindsay*'s experiment; it is quite clear that a vessel whose proper stowage of fuel is only five days cannot be fit for the purpose of keeping up the proposed communication. She has made the passage under circumstance which might not occur again in a thousand trials; but the circumstance in no manner affects our position as to her unfitness. It is a mistake, moreover, to say that she was only forty-one days under steam. She was seventy days on the passage, out of which 17 days and 15 hours, says 18 days, are set down as passed at anchor. She was therefore fifty-two days instead of forty-one underweigh. We repeat, that the idea of this vessel being adapted to make the voyage, when so deep as she must be with the least required quantity of coal, is perfectly preposterous, and that the *Forbes* is the only vessel in India which is fit for the purpose, and at all to be relied on.

At the Meeting to-morrow, however, which will we hope, be very fully attended, all these points will probably be discussed, and we shall perhaps also learn the views of authority on the subject.—*Bengal Hurkaru, June* 23.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
THE 22nd JUNE, 1830.

Mr. R. H. Mytton, Register of the Zillah Court at Jessore.

Government Securities.

BUY.	JUNE 20, 1830.	SELL.
Prem.		Prem.
26 0	Remittable.....	25 0 Prem.
Dis. 2 0	Old 5 per Cent. Loan	2 8 Dis.
Dis. 0 12	New ditto.....	1 4 Dis.
4500 0	Bank of Bengal Share....4300	0 Dis.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills.....	6 0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills..	4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	5 0

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—June 18th, Brig Virginia, J. Hullock, from Bombay 27th May.

19. Bark Eliza Ann, John Poulson, from Malabar Coast 23d April, Madras 23d May, and Coringa 11th June.

21. H. C. Steam Vessel Ganges, W. Warden, from Pooree 18th June.

23. The English Brig Sir Archibald Campbell, C. Robertson, from Madras 10th June.

DEPARTURES.—June 18th, Ship Norfolk, A. Greig, for London.

22. Ship Ganges, R. Renner, for Liverpool.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.—At Fort William, on the 9th June, by the Reverend Mr. T. Proctor, A. M., Mr. Assistant Apothecary D. Nixon, of the Lunatic Asylum, Rhobanipore, to Miss Ann Maria Denogh.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 19th June, Mrs. Thomas Hayne, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 22d June, the Wife of Mr. James Williams, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 19th June, Peter Mendes Esq., aged 46 years.

At Calcutta, on the 22d June, Mrs. Margaret Taylor, relict of the late Captain Taylor, of the Country Service, aged 57 years.

MADRAS.

Government Securities, &c.

Remittable.....	31	.....Premium
Old 5 per Cent..	29	..... Do
New Ditto.....	½	.....Do.
Exchange.....	1 | 9½	per Rupee.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—June 27th, Ship Lord Amherst, Captain R. Thornhill, from Calcutta 22d May.

28th.—Bark Jeune Laure, C. Langlois, from from Mauritius 22d May, and Pondicherry 27th June.

30th.—Brig Peter Proctor, J. Ferry, from Mauritius 27th May, and Covelong 30th June.

Do.—Bark Protector, G. Thomas, from Covelong 30th June.

DEPARTURES.—June 27th, H. C. M. Corvette La Favorite, Captain La Place for Calcutta.

Do.—Brig Jean Pierre, F. Duval for Coringa.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Ship Comet, Captain A. A. Sandilands.
H. C. Ship Ernaad, Captain A. Corstorphan.
Ship General Palmer, Captain W. Thomas.
Ship Hydrose, Captain J. De Reys.
Ship Amedshaw, Nacodah Conjee Pakeer.
Ship Samdany, Nacodah Abbo Bakeer.
Bark Jeune Laure, Captain C. Langlois.
Bark Protector, Captain G. Thomas.
Brig Frederica, Captain T. S. Venerosity.
Brig Highland Chief, Captain O. W. Fermie.
Brig Poter Practor, Captain J. Ferry.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—At Vepery Church, by the Rev. Mr. Denton, on the 28th June, Lieut. James White, 29th Regt. M. N. I. to Miss Catherine Lane, Daughter of the late Captain George Lane, H. M.'s 69th Regt.

At St. John's Chapel, Black Town. Mr. Anthony Thompson, to Miss Anna Victoria, the only Daughter of Mr. John Edward Caban.

On the 28th June, at the Capuchin Church, by the Rev. Fre Gregory, Mary de Bene Superior, Mr. John Mathews, Assistant Apothecary, 33d Regt. N. I. to Miss C. De Silva.

BIRTHS.—At Saamlcottah, on the 18th of June, the Lady of Byng Thomas Giraud, Esq. 23d Regiment M. N. I. of a Daughter.

At Belgaum, on the 21st June, the Lady of Captain Briggs, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Palavaram, on the evening of the 27th June, Captain Thomas Walker, of the 4th Regt. N. I. aged 45 years.

At Vepery, on the night of the 23d June, of a Remittent Fever Jane Maria, the Daughter of Mr. Robert Rhodes, most sincerely regretted by her disconsolate parents; aged 8 years.

At Bangalore, on Thursday the 24th June, at the early age of 24 years, Diana, the Wife of Thomas Godfrey, Esq. of the Brigade of Horse Artillery.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 9th July, 1830.

No. 249 of 1830. At the recommendation of his Excellency the Commander in Chief the following appointment will take place.

Lieut. C. Denton of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry to be Line Adjutant at Bhooj, vice Valliant, who is permitted to exchange situations.

24th Regiment N. I.

Lieut. F. N. Valliant, to be Adjutant vice Denton, Date of appointment, 1st July 1830.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. P. WILLOUGHBY,

Actg. Sec. to Govt.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette,

SIR.

The warm interest you obviously take in the prosperity of one of our most rational and elegant amusements—the Drama,—prompts me to offer a few words in behalf of our little Theatre. and those whose extraordinary courage and perseverance bid fair to preserve to us what otherwise we might lose. That the hands in which the Theatre has now fallen are the very best into which it could fall, has been amply shown on the last two occasions, whether we consider the excellent orchestral arrangements, the judicious choice of pieces, the admirable cast of characters, or the unusual knowledge of their parts possessed by the Amateurs. The reduction in the prices of admission was also a stroke of policy worthy of commendation, and would tend to augment my astonishment that there should have been so beggarly an account of empty benches, were I not sensible that there are *causes* for an empty house which have been overlooked by the Amateurs and by yourself, which are quite beyond the control of the management,—and which it is due to Society should be stated, as establishing that there does not exist that general apathy in regard to the Theatre so commonly ascribed to us.

In the first place, Bombay has been since the commencement of the rains a perfect wilderness, for one half of the principal families are rusticating in the Deccan and amongst them are some warm patrons and supporters of the Theatre. In the second place one half of the half remaining at the Presidency will only go when part of the absent half go too.—In the third place a thousand circumstances may keep away a portion of the remaining quarter, viz. Sickness, family affliction, prior engagement, &c. &c.—In the fourth place, the *last* performance took place on the *last* day of the month when empty pockets were very general—In the fifth place, there are permanent afflictions—*Reduction* has been laid on with a heavy hand and the BETHEL FLAG has encreased the number of its supporters.—From this you will perceive that of the many causes conspiring to injure the Theatre, by far the major part are temporary only, and with the gradual disappearance of the monsoon will vanish altogether. Let not our excellent and clever band of Amateurs therefore be dispirited, but continue their valuable exertions until the return of a more favorable season. But hold!—Why do I talk? Has not the energetic manager already announced a play for the 10th proximo—success attend him! such noble perseverance deserves all the publick can bestow.

Your's Obediently,

PHILO DRAMATICUS.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London,..... at 6 months sight 1 | 9½
Bengal..... at 30 days sight, 107 per 100
Madras.....at 30 days sight *a* 98 per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 137 Bombay Rs per 0 | 0 Sc.
Unremitable ditto 105 ditto per 0 | 0 ditto

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108 Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... 100 per 222 B'by Rs
German Crowns..... 100 per 213 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London..... Per Ton £ 5. 10
China..... Per Candy, 40 Rs.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH JULY, 1830.

Yesterday's Shipping Report announces the arrival of the Ship CARRON, J. D. Wilson, Master, from Port Louis the 27th June, it appears that she left at that place the *Bencoolen* from Bombay, 32 days, which Ship had put in there leaky, and would be obliged to land her Cargo to enable the necessary repairs to be made.

The following are the passengers by the *Carron*:—

Mr. and Mrs. Hadow and Child, Lieut. and Mrs. Bulkely and Child, Master D. Corsellis, and Mr. Woods.

Yesterday's Supplement to the Courier has some very fair and pertinent remarks on the subject of a General Order issued to the Bengal Army by the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief, which we here present to our readers together with the order alluded to, and as we entirely agree with the sentiments of our Cotemporary, we have only to reiterate the hope he expresses, that such an order will not be issued at this presidency, and that honorable men, officers of the army, may still be enabled to avail themselves of the provisions of the Insolvent Act, without incurring the censure of their Chief, or involving a stain on their characters.

"The circumstance of a Lieutenant Cullen of the Bengal Artillery who availed himself of the benefit of the Insolvent act having advanced, in justification of his extravagance, that he had reason to expect a staff situation from the Commander in Chief, has induced Lord Dalhousie to declare in a General order, to be found in another column, that letters of recommendation to His Excellency unsupported by good conduct or meritorious services will be of no avail, and further that he will consider it a stain on the character of any Officer to take the benefit of the Act.

The wisdom and fairness of His Excellency's first resolution admits of no earthly dispute, and cannot be too generally promulgated or universally adopted. But the prudence and feeling which dictated the last, though it will no doubt find many admirers, is open to some question. The Insolvent Act in it's operation amongst the Military and other *employé's*, so far from being viewed as affording a countenance to dishonorable and thoughtless expenditure, furnishes, in point of fact, no more than simple accommodation to the man who is pressed on all sides by claimants, and though willing to pay, cannot bring them to any reasonable settlement. It is of course naturally inferred when a man is so much involved in debt as to be unable to pacify his creditors that he has improperly contracted his debts; but where it is proved that his embarrassments are not the result of any profligacy and imprudence on his own part, but proceed from circumstances which he could not control (an event of frequent occurrence) his appeal to the provisions of the Insolvent Act, as affording the means of bringing his creditors to an arrangement by which he may be enabled in time to pay all their claims is far from being a stain upon his honor, and is rather to be commended for the equitable principle by which it has been influenced.

Were the Act indeed intended solely to exonerate a person, after a decent term of imprisonment, from *all* responsibility in respect of debts contracted before his incarceration, it would be not more than could be expected from Lord Dalhousie's situation that he should view an officer's declaration of insolvency with suspicion and disapprobation. It is, we suspect, under this mistaken view of the provisions of the Act that His Lordship's order has been issued, and we therefore hope sincerely it will not be extended to this Presidency."

"*Head Quarters, Calcutta, 15th June,* 1830.

The Commander in Chief having cause to believe, that on many occasions, more importance has been attached to letters of recommendation to him, than he is disposed to allow to them, desires it may be distinctly understood, that without the additional claim of distinguished services, or general meritorious conduct, such letters will not be of the slightest avail in forwarding the objects of those to whom they may have been given.

It is not less foreign from the Commander in Chief's intention, than it would be at variance with his sense of duty, to permit such introductions when unsupported by merit, to be recommendations to his notice.

The Commander in Chief's has deemed it necessary to enter into this explanation, in consequence of having recently observed, that an Officer in an open Court of Justice, has declared his expectations of a Staff appointment from the Commander in Chief, and offered them, as assurances of security, to his numerous Creditors.

The Commander in Chief thinks he would not do justice to the feelings of the Army under his Command, did he not declare, that he will always consider it a stain on the character of any Officer, who shall voluntarily place himself within the power of the Civil Law, and shall discharge his debts by availing himself of the provisions of the Act passed for the benefit of Insolvent Debtors.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

CHRIS. FAGAN, *Adj. Gen. of the Army.*"

A Return to the old prices of admission to the Theatre has been found necessary, in consequence of the luke-warm support afforded on the last two occasions, the public have therefore only to thank themselves for this increase; we are convinced it is not made for the purpose of reaping a pecuniary benefit, but merely to protect from loss the person who has undertaken the arduous task of providing an amusement of the most refined description, for a Society that seems to have lost for it all it's early relish.—Our Correspondent, Philo Dramaticus tries to enliven our Dramatic horizon, and adduces a number of reasons that may have caused the unusually thin attendance at the last two performances, among which we find the following "Reduction has been laid on with a heavy hand, and the Bethel-Flag has encreased the number of it's supporters", the former may have had some influence, but surely let us hope that the latter has had none, a former correspondent alluded to this as one of the causes that tended to depress the interests of the Theatre, we allowed his remarks to pass unheeded, from a thorough disbelief of any such cause existing, but here we again find it brought forward, and stated broadly, as one of the primary causes for the ineffectual support afforded to our Amateurs, but still we are far from believing, that any set of men, however free from wordly vanities and amusements they may deem it proper to hold themselves, can be so bigoted and blind to the moral truths and instructive lessons the Drama affords, as to endeavour to crush by their influence in this Society, the aspiring hopes and increasing talent of the Bombay Amateurs. A Theatre in this Country is divested of all that renders it objectionable in our dear Native Land, and in confirmation of the view we take of the subject, we bring to mind with pleasure, having heard a most worthy Divine state as his opinion "that could a Theatre be "divested of all it's attendant profligacy, the "lessons to be learnt, both as regarded our "conduct in this life, and our preparation for "the next, were of the most salutary nature." A question was then put, whether the same ends could not be derived from reading in the closet, the works of our great dramatic authors, and he answered "no, for that our "feelings could never be so excited, or "so strong an impression made, as when we "saw depicted by a powerful actor on the "Stage, the horrors of a guilty conscience, or "the serenity of a virtuous mind." But if we are mistaken, and there does actually exist a disposition by any set of persons to close the doors of the Theatre, we only hope there will be found sufficient spirit and firmness to resist the advances of those who would encroach on one of our most delightful and at the same time innocent amusements.

We observe that the Theatre will again open on the 29th Instant, instead of the 10th of August, in consequence, as we learn, of one of the Amateurs being about to leave the Presidency on the 1st of the latter month, with the Opera of GUY MANNERING, and the Comedy of CHARLES THE SECOND, a more delightful Evening's entertainment we hardly ever recollect to have seen announced, and we do trust that such ardonous exertions, will meet with the consideration they deserve, we have seen the Cast of the different pieces, and can speak with the utmost confidence to it's efficiency, and can say with truth that it does the most infinite credit to the theatrical judgement of the present management.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. W. J. Browne, 8th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Capt. J. Jopp, Dep. Surv. Genl.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—July, 13th.—Ship Carron, J. D. Wilson, Master, from Mauritius, Port Louis 27th June.

Passengers by Carron.—Mr. and Mrs. Hadow and Child. Lieut. and Mrs. Bulkley and Child, Master D. Corsellis, Mr. Woods.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Colombia, for London; H. C. S. Abercromby Robinson, for China; Edinburgh, Berwickshire and Orwell, for do.; Sir Charles Malcolm, Ganges. & Cavendish Bentinck, for do. Sunbury, Asia Felix, and Fanny, for Bengal;

ARAB.—Wootmany for Penang; Dadloy, for Siam.; and Worstal, for Muscat.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. Ships Abercromby Robinson, Berwickshire, Edinburgh and Orwell.

FREE TRADERS.—Lonach, Colombia, and Ganges.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Sir Charles Malcolm, Sunbury, Fanny, Carron, Asia Felix, Dadloy, Cavendish Bentinck, Shaul Hamed and Samdamy.

ARAB.—Wootmany, Nassary, Woorter and Moonsory.

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Hastings, Coote and Clive.

PILOT VESSEL.—Nautilus.

STEAMERS.—Enterprize, (in Dock) and Hugh Lindsay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.—At Chintzpoogly, on the 11th Inst. the Lady of Dr. Kays, of a Son.

DEATH.—At Ahmedabad, on the 15th June Lieut. G. Money, 3d Regt. B. L. C. aged 23 years, regretted by all his Brother Officers.

English Extracts.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 5.

(Concluded.)

Upon our return to the Gallery we found Mr. O'Connell upon his legs, moving, in pursuance of the notice he had given, that it be an instruction to the Committee upon the Bill, that the mode of voting, upon the transfer of the franchise, should, in future, be by ballot. In moving this, however he confessed that he did not anticipate any great success to his motion; but, at the same time, he was convinced that it was a most important question. He would not now trouble the house with the historical authorities upon the subject, but would call upon the house to consider with him what was the best and fairest mode of conducting the poll at elections. Surely the end of all elections ought to be, to choose the man who was most likely to do the business in this house. Now the next consideration should be, what was the best and freest mode of conducting this election. It could not be denied but that the election by ballot was the least open to influence. Votes were influenced in two different ways—by terror and by corruption. The vote by ballot took nothing from the man who would vote by open declaration, and had advantages to guard against the possibility of influence exercised in any other way. They who advocated the present system could not tell him that it was so perfect that it could not admit of improvement. Whoever would venture to say so would only excite a laugh; for it was quite clear that, according to the mode of election now, the influence of the candidate or his supporters affected the tradesman, the shopkeeper—in short, almost every one who voted. The adherents of the particular candidate said to such voters—"If you do not vote for my party you shall not have my custom, or the custom of those over whom I have any influence." The same was the case as regarded landlord and tenant. If the landlord was dissatisfied with the vote of his tenant, the next step he took was to give him notice to quit. This he considered a most improper influence for the landlord to use; and the only way to get rid of it was to vote by ballot. Had such a law existed, would that case of corruption exhibited at East Retford ever have came before the house? It certainly would not; because it would have taken away all motives for bribery and corruption. If this were the fact why not adopt such a system? It had long been practised in all voluntary Companies. It was adopted in chartered Companies—in the Bank of England, and in the East India Company; and, therefore, there was no novelty in election by ballot. The same also was the practice in North America. In that country nine-tenths of the electors voted by ballot; but there was no occasion to go so far—they had only to cross the Channel to see the happy effects of the system. In that country, out of 80,000 voters, 60,000 were often found opposed to Government, though half of them held situations under the Crown. Such a mode of election was good for the candidate as well as the voter. It destroyed the power of corruption, and set intimidation, at defiance. Many Acts of Parliament had been passed to prevent bribery, but most of them had been found totally inefficient, and the apathy with which the present practises were looked upon, almost moved one to believe that there was no serious intention to put an end to the evil. He might be told that it was not consistent with the manliness of free-born Englishmen to vote in this manner, but he should like to see the free-born Englishmen come forward who voted for the Duke of Newcastle's nominee. According to the plan he proposed, there was no intention to prevent any one—English, Scotch or Irish—from publishing his vote if he choose. What other arguments there might be against it he did not know. It might be said that it would not prevent bribery; but, if it did not prevent bribery, it would prevent, perhaps, a greater evil—that of a man voting for the candidate whom he did not reckon the most fit. The evil was not confined to East Retford, it was general and universal; and though he had proposed that place, it was not his intention to confine it to that quarter alone; but it was his wish to introduce reform gradually—not by wholesale or by one sweeping change, but well digested and rational improvements, which should secure complete and perfect safety. Let the house make the experiment, and then judge whether or no it worked well. In addition to these advantages it would produce others—it would prevent riots, drunkenness, and all such debauchery, at elections. One argument had been used against any change, and that was that this house was the best constituted in the world. He could not agree with that. The people of England ought to be represented in a different way. The people ought to have more influence, because it was to that body the nation owed so many of its institutions. It was the people who forced the power from the Crown, and the prerogative which it possessed useful to the many. Who did this? It was the people; and who, in the end, reaped the fruits? The Aristocracy. That house was in fact the representative of a body of Peers, and in vain, as yet, had the people struggled against the predominent authority of the Aristocracy. Some Speaker at Manchester had denominated it a sordid Aristocracy. He would not make use of such a term, as many of the nominees of the Peers were present; but he would ask who involved the country in 800,000,000l. of debt? Who had all the patronage of the Church, the Army, the Navy, and Judicial appointments? Only the Aristocracy. The Gentlemen on the other side, the nominees of the Aristocracy, have all the patronage. These were his opinions; and, in order, to attempt a remedy, he called upon the house to make a solitary experiment, and try its effects. The hon. member concluded by moving the Election for East Retford should, for the future, be conducted by ballot.

The Speaker—The question put is, "That I do now leave the Chair." The hon. member is therefore irregular in his motion, but he can move the amendment in the Committee.

The house then went into Committee, when Mr. O'Connel put the motion.

Mr. Peel wished the hon. member to put the motion to the Committee in some more detached form and in such a shape as to be understood. As far as he understood the question he would oppose it.

Mr. Hume said the motion had been made in the way that other Bills were generally introduced. The details could be entered into at

(Continued in the Second Sheet.)

SECOND SHEET.] THE BOMBAY GAZETTE. [SECOND SHEET.]

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1830.

other stages. He perfectly concurred in what had fallen from the hon. and Learned Gentleman, because election by ballot would put the voters out of the control of candidates. A similar course had been pursued in bringing in the Bill for electing Jurors by ballot.

Mr. Hobhouse was of opinion that his hon. friend should withdraw his motion, and bring it forward in a seperate state, which, he thought, would be more suited to the importance of the question. He agreed in all that had fallen from him, and whenever, he should bring forward a motion to that effect, he would support him.

Mr. Peel said the present certainly was not a proper time for a motion of such importance; but, whenever it should be brought forward, he would oppose it. The honourable member for Aberdeen referred to the Jury Bill; but in that case a very different course was pursued, and full details were given in its first stage. He was decidedly opposed to the motion, and doubted if it would not produce greater abuse and greater hypocrisy, if any effectual remedy could be devised against bribery—(hear, hear,)—If, however, it applied to one place, it should apply to all.

Mr. O'Connell apologised for his ignorance of the forms of the house, and intimated his intention of persevering in his motion.

Mr. Western said he would give a decided negation to the motion, because he thought voting by ballot would be the destruction of the representative system, and the destruction of all that confidence and freedom of discussion which existed between the electors and the elected. It would only introduce deceit and hypocrisy. Were it once adopted, he did not see how any confidence could exist between the constituents and the Representatives, or how they could discuss any topics of a general nature. It would destroy all confidence, because a voter would often go to the poll, to vote in direct opposition to his promise. It was a most un-English, nay, he would say, a most un-Irish principle, and he hoped such a motion would be negatived by a large majority.

Mr. Warburton supported the amendment, and complained that a system of intimidation prevailed, not only in small boroughs, but even in counties, and as he knew, at one election for Westminster, where tradesmen were threatened with a loss of custom for refusing to serve on the Committee of a candidate.

Mr. Martin was against the proposed ballot.

Mr. Stanley contended that the higher orders of the country should not be deprived of their fair legitimate influence, which was an English principle interwoven with the Constitution and the system of representation. He was no friend to ballot, and he believed that in America it was open to a variety of objections. He hoped the hon. Gentleman would not press his vague and shadowless clause, but wait for a proper opportunity to propose it fairly to the house.

Lord Nugent said that one benefit to be derived from a ballot would be to place one knave, who wanted to cheat another knave, more in that knave's power. But still he was not prepared, at the present moment, to support the proposition.

Mr. P. Thomson wished the motion to be withdrawn, in order that the principle of a ballot should be discussed by itself, and at a fitter opportunity.

Sir Francis Burdett said the Hon. Member for Clare adopted his proposition to the peculiar situation of the country, & only offering an experiment which was on the narrowest scale, & which did not pledge the House to a principle. He thought that the present was the proper stage to discuss the point. Nothing was more proper, so far as form was concerned. The arguments on the other side consisted of fears and apprehensions, and declarations of belief, but they did not meet the question in reality. Though the vote should be carried, no danger to the country would arise, because the House had the power to stop, and not carry the principle into effect elsewhere—This was not a matter of sentimentality, but of reasoning; and he was favourable to it, because he was convinced that it would put an end to corruption and intimidation. If all men had the right of election, he would not require a ballot; but he thought, under the present system, it was the only cure for a particular evil. It would become an excellent palliative against a bad system of election. It would prevent the tyranny of one over the conscience of another; and he did not know how he could mention any one thing which was more satisfactory, or less likely to create general apprehension.

Mr. Secretary Peel said this was not a time to argue the question generally; but, if it were argued, it could be only prospectively, for there was no experience to guide the Legislature. The analogy raised between this ballot and the present system of jury did not exist; for in the latter case every qualified person's name was put into a box, and the names of those destined to serve were drawn from it. That was evidently making the Jury a matter of chance, and to that the Honourable Baronet would reduce all elections if the candidate's names were to be thrown into a box, and if those most frequently drawn out by an officer were to be declared successful. The same might be said with regard to the comparison to the ballot for Select Committees of the House. In fact the analogy did not exist. He was not friendly to introducing the principle adopted at clubs into the political institutions of the country. An Englishman possessed of a privilege made it more valuable by exercising it in public. He did not intend to argue the question at all; but he was decidedly against the proposition of the Honourable Member for Clare. He did not think the influence of the Aristocracy would be checked by ballot. The question was too important to be disposed of incidentally, at eleven o'clock at night. He denied that the Aristocracy was unfavourable to the liberties of the people; and he was certain they were disposed, with all classes, to protect its common liberties. He thought that this country (and every page of its history showed it) was under the greatest obligations to the efforts of the Aristocracy in favour of the liberty of the people; and felt convinced that nothing could be more fatal both to the liberty and to the interests of the country than that it should not possess a powerful Aristocracy interposed between the throne and the people, which would be able to despise the menaces and reject the favour of the Crown.

Lord Althorp observed that the question of ballot was always connected with Radical Reform and Universal Suffrage. No man would be more sorry than he to see the Aristocracy deprived of their legitimate power, which was their influence over the affections of their neighbours. He could neither see how election by ballot would destroy that legitimate influence, nor could he either understand how it would not allow the illegitimate influence of fear. There was a great difference between the election of Committees by ballot and that of Representatives to Parliament by their constituents. Members were under a heavy responsibility, and should vote publicly; but an elector was uninfluenced by every consideration, save his feeling for a particular candidate. The subject was brought forward inconveniently, however, and he hoped the hon. Member for Clare would pardon his saying that the Speech introducing it was not calculated to ensure success, as he had attached to the question an attack on the Aristocracy, which they did not deserve.

Mr. G. Lamb thought that if the ballot system were to be adopted, it should not be confined to East Retford. He, however, totally disapproved of it, and God forbid that a British freeholder should go sneaking with his black ball to an urn, instead of coming forward boldly, and giving his vote like a man. The Secrecy was the principal point; but how was that to be effected. Would every man vote without saying I will give a black ball, or a white ball! Were there to be no discussions, or were elections to be carried on with merely the safeguard of hypocrisy. The only result he could anticipate from such a system was one of bribery and hypocrisy, most disgraceful to the country.

Lord John Russell did not think the present proposition at all an inviting one to friends of Reform. He would not like to give a decided opinion on a question now for the first time introduced, but all his own impressions were against the system of election by ballot, and he had heard nothing to lessen his objections. The Hon. Member for Westminster thought there would be no harm in destroying the spirit of English elections; but he should be sorry to assent to the proposition. The secrecy which must be the foundation of the ballot system, was unattainable, save by such dissimulation and treachery as were abhorrent from the English character; neither could bribery be countervailed by it.

Sir F. Burdett explained.

Mr. Monck thought that, as all the Acts of Parliament against bribery had failed, they ought now to try by ballot to put an end to it. Upon this ground, as well as the prevention of perjury, he would vote for the clause. He would also do so as a friend to the Aristocracy; for what availed to a country Gentleman living near a populous borough to endear himself to the people by acts of kindness, when a Bank director could come down and bribe the poor, which would not be done if they could vote by ballot?

Mr. O'Connell said that although his previous impressions were strengthened by the discussion, as some Members, said the motion came on by surprize. He would not press it, although he should bring forward the abstract question of election by ballot at a subsequent period.

The motion having been withdrawn, the Bill went through the Committee, and was ordered to be reported.

The house having resumed, the Order of the Day for the Committee of Supply was read, when the Exchequer Bills and the Transfer in-Aids Bill went through the Committee, and the report ordered to be received on Monday.

SUBLETTING ACT.

Mr. Doherty moved the second reading of the Act to amend the Subletting Act.

Mr. O'Connell proposed that time should be given for its consideration. The hour was too late to go into it.

Mr. Doherty thought there was no reason for delay, as, during the whole of last Session, petitions were presented against this Bill; and therefore, the public were sufficiently aware of its nature.

Mr. O'Connell said that was true of the original Bill, but not of the amendment, now proposed. He wished for some delay, as he had several clauses to propose which would be of material importance.

Mr. Doherty said he would acquiesce in granting some delay; but the proper time for the discussion of clauses would be in the Committee.

Mr. Wallace agreed in some of the suggestions of the Member for Clare, but thought, after all the discussion the Bill had received, all parties ought now to be ready to come to a decision on it.

Mr. North wished the matter to stand over till the opinion of persons in Ireland had been ascertained.

After a few words from Mr. Jephson and Colonel King the Bill was read a second time.

On the motion of Mr. Doherty, the Bill for Consolidating the Laws relating to Juries in Ireland was read a first time, To be read a second time the 10th May.

Mr. Doherty brought up a Bill for Providing Relief and Maintainence for Deserted and Illegitimate Children in Ireland.

Mr. O'Connell said that there were considerable objections to this Bill, which he should state on a future occasion.

The Bill was read a first time.

Sir Henry Harding brought up a Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion in the Army.—Read a first time, to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. Perceval brought up Estimates of the charge of the Ordnance Department.—Laid on the table.

Mr. R. Grant postponed from Monday till Wednesday se'nnight, the first reading of the Bill for removing the Civil Disabilities of the Jews.

The house adjourned at Twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 5.

The Right hon. T. Frankland Lewis (re-elected for Radnorshire) and a Member whose name we could not learn, took the oaths and their seats.

Mr. Alderman Wood obtained leave to bring in a Bill for making an Arcade from London-wall to the end of Bartholomew-lane, near the Royal Exchange.

On the motion of Mr. C. Palmer, the Lambethbridge Bill was read a first time.

DISTRESS OF THE COUNTRY.

Sir Wm. Heathcote presented seven petitions from Chilton, Bolton, and other parishes in the county of Southampton, complaining of the great distress existing in these parts.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Sir Edward Knatchbull presented 13 petitions from Eastlake, Ospringe, Kingston Fellows, and other places in the county of Kent, complaining of general distress.—Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sanderson presented a petition from John Grady, of Cavan, against the tolls and dues of fairs in Ireland.

Mr. Dugdale presented a petition very numerously signed from Birmingham, praying that the renewal of the East India Company's Charter might not be granted, and praying that the petitioners might be heard at the bar of the house against such renewal.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sanderson presented a petition from the weavers of Nuneaton, in the county of Warwick, complaining of the depressed state of their trade, and praying for a free open trade.

Mr. Sanderson also presented a petition from a parish in the county of Warwick, complaining of the distress of the country.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Huskisson presented a petition from a great number of native-born subjects of the Jewish persuasion, praying for the removal of their civil disabilities.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wodehouse moved for a return of all Treasury Minutes issued since 1697, to receive the payment of taxes in silver at less than the standerd value; and also the average value of the Louis-d'or, guinea, and other coins during the same period.—Ordered.

Sir Thomas Lethbridge, presented a petition from the grocers of Bath and Wells against the Hawkers' and Pedlars' License Act.

Sir Thomas Gooch presented a petition from the landowners, agriculturists, and others, of the county of Suffolk, adopted at a General Meeting, at which the Sheriff of the country presided, complaining of agricultural distress.—The hon. member stated that this was a petition in which all classes concurred—the Tories, the Whigs, and the Radicals—all had signed it. He considered it was quite unnecessary to go from one part to another to seek out distress—it was apparent every where throughout the country, but particularly in the county of Suffolk. The Parliament ought to inquire into the cause of the distress, and see how far they could give relief. His chief fault with the Government was, that they seemed too fond of free trade.

Sir Edward Knatchbull was far from admitting that the worst of the distress was past. He (Sir Edward), on the contrary, thought that the country was never in so awful a predicament.

After a few words from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hume, Mr. O'Connell, and a Member whose name we did not learn, the petition was brought up and ordered to be printed.

Sir Thos. Gooch presented three other petitions from different parishes in Suffolk, praying for the repeal of the Malt Duty.—Laid on the table.

Mr. Waithman complained, that returns of Imports and Exports, ordered some time back on his motion, were not yet made.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the proper officer to make these returns was using all possible diligence, but by Act of Parliament he had various returns to make out before the 1st of March, and he had not yet been able to complete those alluded to by the worthy Alderman.

Mr. Alderman Waithman then presented a petition from a town in Staffordshire against the mode of paying labourers with goods instead of money.

Sir Robert Wilson presented a petition from the inhabitants of the borough of Southwark, praying that coals might be sold by weight instead of measure.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Alderman Waithman presented a petition from debtors in Stafford goal, complaining of various privations, and praying for better accomodation.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. O'Connell presented two petitions against the Irish Subletting Act; one from the town of Ennis, in the county of Clare, which was ordered to be printed; the other from the parish of Borris, in the county of Carlow, also ordered to be printed.

Mr. Duncombe presented a petition from the Ship owners and others in the county of York, complaining of distress.

Colonel Wilson, in supporting the petition, said he was sorry he had not the gift of the gab—(a laugh)—sufficiently to represent the state of distress to which the whole country was reduced. He was in the habit of standing by the Ministers, and now he did not so much want a change of men as of measures.—(A laugh.) He begged pardon of the Gentleman who laughed over at the other side—he claimed the indulgence of the House, not for himself but for the people of the county of York, his constituents. The bickering which he observed upon the distress, was a bickering with Ministers. Some of his honourable Members—(a laugh)—wanted a change of men and not of measures, and that was the source of their bickering. He found fault with the House for not standing up, every man of them, and telling the real tale of the country's distress. They ought to give the real tale to prevent the ignorance of the Government. He feared the Government was wandering blindfolded, and that no one told them the way. Whose fault was that? It was the fault of the Houses. He would not have done his duty if he did not tell the Government the real state of the country, that they might probe the information to the bone—(Much laughing)—and sift it to the bottom, consult upon it, and come to the House with some remedial measure. He would not believe any man who told him that there was not room for relief. Every Hon. Member knows that there was nothing above relief to man, with God's assistance.—When the Government should deviate from the right course he would not assist them—no, not an inch. If the house would tell the Government what their constituents told them, and confirm it with their own knowledge, Government would no longer be ignorant of the real state of the country.—The hon. and Gallant Member then continued as follows:—"If I had the power every man who did not represent his constituents faithfully should be set to the right-about. Yes, that he should, in double-quick time.—(Laughter.) Every man ought to state in this house the *rale* state of his constituents. What are Members sent to this house for but to do so? I say its quite shameful the state of things which I see, when I open my eyes and look around me. I say, there's a class of men in this country who enjoy all the privileges of law and don't pay sixpence to the public service, I know the fact. I speak of the men who receive large incomes from the funds, and enjoy all their dividends, and are allowed to escape without paying a farthing. The landed interest is the mainspring of the country. What the devil would become of the country without it?—(Great laughter,) I'm but a plain home-spun country Gentleman; I've been sent here to speak my mind and I'm determined to do so. If you think that I'll put myself under the yoke of Ministers you know very little about me. I'm a man that 'll always give a conscientious vote.—(Cries of "Question! question!") I'm not to be put down by Gentlemen calling out "question," when I'm speaking about the interests of the country. What the d—l is all this about?—(Repeated cries of "Question!")

The Speaker—Order, order!

Colonel Wilson—I'm sure, Sir, I don't wish to be out of order; I only wish to be of service to my country; and if I am unworthy of my situation in this house, I'll be very ready to walk out of it to-morrow. I have to apologise to the house, if I'm out of order. Now coming to the point. As to the distress of the shipping interest, all I can say, is that the only remedy we can now resort to, is to confine the bonding system to our own shipping, as far as regards timber, wool, and all bulky articles. Let foreign ships come in if they think proper, but then let them pay the duty on landing their cargoes. That is the only relief that can be given. The evil of evils is free trade. I wish to God that the Bill of the right hon. member for Liverpool had been stifled in its birth. It is one of the most destructive Bills that the country has ever known, and if it is persisted in, it will leave the island of England nothing better than a barren, uncultivated rock. These are home truths, but I speak out. I hope the Government and the house will soon throw the whole system of free trade overboard. It works nothing but destruction to the country, and leaves the people nothing but starvation and poverty.—The observations made by the hon. member for the county of York are well worthy the serious consideration of this house. I hope the Noble Duke who is at the head of his Majesty's Government has something in store which he will have speedily laid before the house. I know, right well that his Majesty's Ministers will do every thing in their power, but they can't do so if they are allowed to remain in the dark as to the real state of the country. I'm glad I see the hon. Member for Montrose in his place. That hon. Member takes a great deal of trouble

ble, but does no good.—(Laughter.) He keeps people up till three or four in the morning about five thousand troops. But what sort of saving is that? why nothing at all. I knew all about it, for I lived a long time among the red waistcoats.—(Laughter, and cries of "Question.") When Gentlemen correct me I'll yield if I'm wrong—but if I'm right, and they think me wrong then I'll explain my reason to them. That's good logic.—(Loud laughter.) Of what use is it to keep men out of their beds to three o'clock in the morning, doing nothing all the time but dilly-dally, dilly-dally about mere trifles; My constituents have desired me to stand up in my place in this house, and state, though they are suffering under very great distress, they wish to have me communicate their sentiments on the extraordinary declaration that has lately been made within these walls by the hon. Member for Aberdeen. I allude to the representation of the hon. Member's speech, which has been conveyed to my constituent through newspapers,—(Order, order.) I'd be my duty—I am in order. They say that a more unconstitutional declaration was never yet made by any man. They desire me to say that they are filled with disgust at it.

The Speaker—The hon. Member has given the Chair to understand that if, in the warmth of discussion, he should make use of any expressions that were irregular, he would rather anticipate an occasion for correcting them, than commit a great disorder. I now tell him that if to refer to what is represented in the newspapers as to proceedings in this house, is disorderly, so also is it disorderly in the parties to have made to him such a communication as that alluded to, and it would be disorderly in him to communicate the result to the house.

Col. Wilson Well, then, I hope I may be allowed to make a communication in a different way.—(Order, order.) I consider the declaration of the hon. Member to be one of the most unconstitutional ever made either within the walls of this house or out of them. This is plain speaking. Did the hon. Gentleman know what he was doing, when he made it? Did he know that he was introducing the torch and brand to his own destruction? Did he know that he was advancing to the very brink of a precipice? When he got there did he know what would be the demand made upon him? Would not the multitude say to him, "Come, be the first to set the example; now give up your own property for the good of the country;" But when the hon. Member would say, "Oh, no, I never meant that" This reasoning would be of very little use to him, for persons who were the first to excite the people against their rulers, were very often the first to lose not only their own property, but their own heads,—(Vehement cries of "Question.") I'd not be put down, I say again I'll speak out the whole truth. You all know I'm here to do my duty. What my constituents say is this,—that if they can't get redress from the house they will go and lay their case at the feet of the throne. I don't advise that course, but I know, at the same time, that the royal breast is too benevolent to feel angry with Ministers for allowing the distress of its people to come to him. Before I sit down, Sir, I must say that, if any Representative in this house has even only two or three constituents, it behoves him, at this time, to stand up in his place and do his duty.

Mr. Sykes said that after the speech of the hon. Gentleman who had just sat down—a speech distinguished for so much good taste and good sense—he should merely contend himself with supporting the petition. He should however probably feal it necessary to call the attention of the house to the subject in a formal way on a future occasion.

The petition was then ordered to lie on the table.

MILITARY PUNISHMENT.

Mr. Stewart wished to ask the Right hon. Secretary for the Colonies whether he had not received a communication from Mr. Wentworth respecting the conduct of General Darling, Governor of New South Wales, with regard to the punishment of two soldiers? He also wished to know whether, in the event of the Right Hon. Secretary having received any such communication, he had any objection to lay it before the house?

Sir George Murray admitted that such a communication had been made to him, but it involved a question of law, and was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown. Under these circumstances he did not think it right to produce it.

Mr. Stewart wished to know whether the Right hon. Gentleman would have any objection to lay the communication before the house after the opinion of the Law officers was known?

Sir Geo. Murray said he must excercise his own discretion upon that point.

THE TIMES.—March 1.

"We have been so often obliged to correct the mis-representations of Foreign and English journals with respect to the new Greek arrangement, without disclosing the details of that arrangement—to defend it on the ground of what it was *not*, without describing what it *was*—and thus to fight with antagonists ignorant of the whole matter, before a public equally in the dark, that we are now happy to be able to produce some specific and definite information on the subject, which, we trust, will of itself dissipate many of the scruples of its opponents, and render its future justification easy to its friends. An article in the tenth number of the *Foreign Quarterly Review* had partly done the task to our hands. In that article, the writer of which seems extremely well-informed, we believe the limits of the new state are correctly described. It is likewise correctly stated that Prince Leopold, who has accepted the high dignity tendered him by the Allies, goes to his Greek principality (for, we believe, his title is to be that of "Prince Sovereign") perfectly unshackled by any engagements as to its internal arrangements, and with full power to settle the constitution of his state as he pleases with his new subjects. It is easy, however, to see, as has been strenuously argued in the paper to which we have alluded, that this is not enough—that though the Allies have fixed the limits of the new state, and declared the "Prince Sovereign" independent of themselves in settling its government and constitution, they have not performed all that they are bound to do for the security of their own arrangements, or the accomplishment of the objects which justified their original interference. The Prince must not only be declared independent of the Porte, and unshackled by the Allies but he must receive the assistance of the latter in troops and money to guarantee his safe establishment, and to secure the entire pacification of his dominions. Without such aid, every thing which has been already done would be nugatory,—the Prince would be entirely destitute of the means of making his authority respected, internal anarchy would again reign along with its attendant piracy, and the whole melo-drama of battles, protecting squadrons, and diplomatic missions, would have to be acted anew. It gives us pleasure, therefore, to announce, that the Prince will be accompanied or followed by some foreign detachment of troops, and that pecuniary assistance will be afforded him by a loan, on the guarantee of Allies.

Such are the main—indeed the only—striking features of the plan which has at length been agreed to by all parties—the Prince and the Allies. It would be superfluous in us again to enlarge, as we have several times done before, on the vast importance of the new part of the arrangement which establishes the absolute independence of the nation, which may thus, after centuries of foreign domination, be said to be regenerated or born again. It would be equally superfluous to point out the momentous concession made by the Allies, in leaving the Prince free to settle his national institutions with the assistance of his new subjects, while they afford him the means of establishing his authority with effect by a grant of temporary aid, The latter is absolutely necessary to secure the new made potentate on his throne,—to consolidate the new order of things, and to enable him to act on the different parties or factions by whom he will be surrounded. Without such assistance, neither the Government of Prince Leopold, nor in fact any regular government at all, could exist in Greece 24 hours. Even Capo D'Istrias, of whose successful management the continental journals have talked so much, has hitherto maintained himself solely by the disbursement of foreign subsidies and the assistance of foreign soldiers. The French papers have of late teemed with reports that the Greeks are desirous of retaining the latter at the head of the Government, and that they view with disavour the accession of Prince Leopold. The malignant disposition in which such rumours have originated, is not more obvious than the proofs of their falsehood. So far as any authentic information has reached this country the fact would appear to be the reverse. All those among the Greeks whose opinion is worth any thing, consider the arrival of the new Sovereign as the harbinger of permanent tranquillity, and are heartily tired of that paralyzing state of existence under which they have been living for the last two years.

While the arrangement which we have just described must appear satisfactory to the friends of humanity and of Greek independence in *so many points*, shewing so much generosity on the part of the Allies, and exacting so many sacrifices from the Turks, we think the occasion rather unpropitious for bringing forward a claim to the possession of Candia by the Greek State and can by no means join in censuring the parties to the treaty of London for declining to make the conquest of that Island for the purpose of annexing it to Greece. The writer in the *Foreign Quarterly* readily admits that its annexation is not necessary for the stability of the new Greek commonwealth, enough has been done for that state in guaranteeing it from foreign aggression, and in supplying its executive with the means of authority and self-protection, to leave the infant nation any right to complain, because every nursery-whim for this or that new toy—for this or that patch of territory—for this or that island—is not, as a matter of course, humoured. Even on Turkey though she has been made to suffer in a good cause, and for a righteous purpose, probably enough of humiliation has been inflicted to make the Allies reluctant to pluck one more jewel from the sadly-mutilated diadem of the poor Sultan.

When we consider how much has been done for Greece within the last three months,—when we consider that its entire independence has been declared instead of its modified vassalage,—when we consider that its territory now comprehends all that was properly called Greece—all that during any considerable period of its revolution was able to free itself from the Turkish yoke, all the Greek scenes, dear to our school or college recollections,—when we consider that the new State is placed under a Prince who will maintain, without jealousy or interruption, its communication with the most powerful and enlightened nation in the world,—when we consider that Greece has obtained this advantage, and England this honour, without exciting the envy or alarming the selfishness of our Allies, on whom the greatest share of the expence in accomplishing such objects has fallen, we cannot but congratulate the public on this successful result of a long, difficult, and perplexed series of negotiations. The reviewer alluded to fully agrees in this sentiment, and the *Journal des Debats* of Thursday, in condemning the diplomacy of its own Government, pays the best compliment to that of ours:—"England," says that "paper," which made her fleet manœuvre in "the mediteranean for no other purpose but the "protection of her trade and the display of her "flag.—England, which neither sent a soldier nor "lent a guinea to Greece, nominates the King of "Greece; and France, which has expended "80,000,000 of francs (3,200,000l) in the cause "is too happy to sign the investiture of the En-"glish candidate!" If, when the details are officially made known on the continent, our Government fails to obtain the good will of foreign Liberals, they will be more than indemnified by the approbation of their own countrymen.

PARIS,—March 3.

(*Private Correspondence.*)

The real nature of the then forthcoming Speech of the King of France was known at an early hour yesterday, and was followed by effects upon the Funds, such as the menacing attitude assumed by the King was calculated to produce. This was, however, partly foreseen. The only persons who have lately been Bulls were three Englishmen; one of them, a Mr B—, had been previously extremely successful in his speculations—by Greek Bonds alone he had realised 15,000*l*. His difference on the Account just closed amount to nearly that sum. Some altercation took place on Change between him and another Englishman, of the name of B——, last Monday evening, when the first-mentioned (who has been a military man) knocked down the civilian; the affair has, however, been compromised.

I have not time, nor your space, for speculations; I shall, therefore, confine myself to facts. The Speech of the King is looked upon as certain of producing very serious events. If the Minister be defeated, a dissolution of the Chambers will positively follow, and be productive of "popular movements," but there is a report, which, a month since, I anticipated, that the Minister has *secured* a majority by money—and, among others, M. de Chateaubriand is said to have been bought. The proof of this is said to be apparent in the "leader" of the Journal which he is supposed to conduct in its number of this day.

Every thing connected with this affair is to the utmost importance. The unpopularity of the King (principally on account of his appointment of Polignac and Bournont) may be inferred from the silence of the crowds through which he passed in state to the Cathedral of Notre Dame where the *Masse du* St. Esprit was, according to custom celebrated last Monday. Not a *Vive!* was to be heard, and scarcely a head was uncovered. This speaks volumes. A much more alarming incident has just occurred at the Polytechnic School. Every year, 30 of the students are selected from the mass of the scholars, and sent as officers into the various regiments. Thirty younger lads are admitted to the school in their room. A dinner is always given on this occasion. At that which occurred last Thursday the health of the King was drank by these young soldiers immediately after the desert had been served: but, as the Champagne circulated, other sentiments were developed and expressed, until at length the same parties drank "Down with the King!" An inquiry is in rigid progress, and it is said that the *Ecole Polytechnique* will soon cease to exist.

A battalion from each regiment of the Garde Royale was to have formed part of the military force to be sent against Algiers; but formal notice was yesterday given to them by the Marshal who reviewed the Guard at the Tuileries that the order was definitively rescinded. Certainly, if they should arise occasion for resorting to a military force, the Guard would be more likely to act with the Government than the line. But I should be sorry that matter went so far.

The expedition to Algiers will be extremely unpopular; *much* doubt of its being intended for that quarter is expressed by many. Report says that M. de Vellele is again coming into power. Confusion and uncertainty reign throughout the Liberal ranks, to which the success of the Ministerial candidate—the noted Dudon—at Nantes (Loire Inferieure) has greatly contributed.

EAST-INDIA COMMITTEE.

At the sitting of this committee on Tuesday last, Charles Marjoribanks, Esq. was the only witness called during the day. The committee were occupied a considerable time in hearing explanations on some doubtful points in the evidence given by this gentleman on the preceding Thursday. Mr. Majoribanks then stated that the Company contracted yearly with the Hong merchants for their teas, to the extent of about two-thirds of the investment. The prices varied according to the quality of the teas, which were not valued until seen by the Company's inspectors in China, who reported the qualities to the select committee. That the price of congo tea contracted for was from 25 to 28 tales per pecul, a weight equal to 133lb. and 1-3rd, In 1825 the Company reduced the price, by which they saved 20,000l. per annum. About two-thirds of the congo tea which forms the bulk of each year's investment is contracted for. The remaining third is called winter congo, which is annually purchased to the extent of 900,000, chest.

The contracts for tea are divided into 21 shares, which are apportioned between the seven Hong merchants in various parcels differing in amount, according to their seniority.

The Company are always anxious to forward the interests of the British trade, and readily grant licences for the country ships to take cargoes of tea to the various ports in Asia, to New South Wales, &c. Singapore is not frequented by ships freighted with tea.

The officers of the ships have free liberty to import British manufactures into China: indeed, every facility is rendered by the Company to encourage the British trade.

The ships, on their arrival in China, are put under the charge of a Hong merchant, who becomes security for them to the Government of that country.

The Americans and others do not find it difficult to procure security, although a preference is given to the Company's ships. The merchants who become security for the Company's ships are not, on that account, entitled to the trade with those ships. With regard to the Americans, who deal with outside merchants as well as with the Hong, the latter may require the ships to purchase of them, as a compensation for their risk in securing it.

The ships concerned in the contraband trade are not secured.

The trade in opium is confined to the islands at the mouth of the river, amongst which the contraband traders lie. Chinese men-of-war boats cruise about, and occasionally seize both the natives employed in conveying the drug on shore, whose heads are chopped off.

These war vessels report to the authorities at Canton, that the ocean has been swept clear of the smuggling ships. The corrupt Government of China, and the great neglect of its laws, produce numerous edicts and proclamations from the Emperor, which are perfectly ineffectual, causing absurd reports to be made, which are considered sufficient, and illegal traffic continues.

The opium seized is condemned to be burnt. Large fires are lighted on the hills; a great blaze is made, but it is very doubtful whether the opium is consumed in that manner.

The opium is put into bags for the purpose of being conveyed on shore, the original package remaining on board.

Manhop; the Hong merchant who became bankrupt, was confined in a small room, and allowed only a little rice. He found great consolation in a pipe of opium, which drug is smoked even in the Imperial palace itself.

The duties on most articles of imports into China are very high, and appear to be levied with the view of protecting the manufactures of that country. Camlets, of which article large importations annually take place, pay a duty as high on the average as 18 dollars per piece, and with other charges upon them, are raised nearly 50 per cent. on the cost price. The cause of this high duty on camlets is stated to be owing to their near resemblance to silks. A good many are smuggled into the country, which the laxity of the officers of the Government readily admits of being accomplished.

In the event of a consul being appointed at Canton by the English Government, no benefit would arise, as the East India Company's supercargoes there would even then be considered the principal representatives of the British nation. The Chinese do not attach any degree of honour to Ambassadors, considering them merely as tribute bearers from an inferior power to his Celestial Majesty.

Formerly there were eleven Hong merchants, four of whom are bankrupts. Of the remaining seven, five are substantial men.

The Company make up any deficiency of their funds in China by bills drawn on the Bengal Government.

Dr. Morrison is not the editor of the *Canton Register*. The accounts of trade, &c., in that paper are as correct as most newspaper information, being derived from the same sources, and therefore sometimes incorrect.

The Company's exports from China are confined solely to tea. Nankeens and silks were formerly exported by them. For the benefit of the Company's ships, these articles have been discontinued in the investment, the Company wishing by every means to encourage their servants.

Mr. Majoribanks, in the course of his evidence, gave an opinion at some length on the currency of the Chinese, by which it appears that the tael is merely a nominal coin; and that the Chinese prefer dollars to uncoined silver in payment of goods, considering the dollar to be of a more equal standard to their own coin than the other.

The East India Committee met again on Thursday, when two witnesses were examined (Mr. William Brown and Mr. Richard Milne), both, we believe, gentlemen connected with the town of Liverpool, and engaged in the American trade carried on between this country and China and the United States.

They entered into a minute detail of the manner in which the American trade was conducted, and stated that, notwithstanding the difficulties which attended the various transactions with the Chinese, and the many obstacles which presented themselves, this trade was pursued with little or no interruption, and with considerable advantage.

Woollens, for example, which are exported from this country into China by the Americans, realize a fair profit.

They had lately turned their attention to cotton yarns, as an article suited to the Chinese market, and with every prospect of success.

The Americans considered themselves and indeed were, upon an equal footing with other nations in China. The English East India Company did not exercise any undue influence or control there.

Obstacles occurred to the traders with China, owing to the peculiar customs of that people.

In cases of damage occurring in the tea-chests, by which the article became unsaleable, the merchants, of China would, in most cases, exchange the chests for others when returned.

The Canadas, no doubt, to a certain extent, were supplied with tea by the United States previously to the East India Company sending it there.

The Americans considered their tea to be equal to the English, in point of quality. From American habits, green teas preponderated in that country.—*Times, Feb.* 27.

THE MORNING HERALD,—March, 6.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH'S DIVORCE BILL.

The following is the copy of a Bill now before the House of Lords. It is intituled, "An Act to Dissolve the Marriage of the Right Honourable Edward Baron Ellenborough with the Right Honorable Jane Elizabeth Baroness Ellenborough, his now wife, and to enable him to marry again; and to other purposes therein mentioned.

"Humbly sheweth and complaineth unto you Most Excellent Majesty, your true and faithful subject Edward Baron Ellenborough.

"That on the 15th day of September, in the year 1824, your said subject was married to Jane Elizabeth Digby, spinster, the daughter of Henry Digby, Esq., a Rear Admiral in his Majesty's Navy, then a minor of the age of 17 years and upwards, in the house of her said father, situate in Hart-street, London, in pursuance of a special license obtained for that purpose:

"That your subject and the said Jane Elizabeth lived and cohabited together as husband and wife from the time of their said marriage until the 22d day of May, in the year 1829, when a separation took place by mutual consent, and during such cohabitation they had to issue the Honourable Arthur Dudley Law, since deceased:

"That, subsequently to the said month of May, in the year 1829, your said subject had reason to suspect that the said Jane Elizabeth, his said wife, had for a considerable length of time improperly conducted herself, and your subject immediately adopted means of ascertaining the truth of such suspicions, and in consequence thereof discovered that the said Jane Elizabeth, his said wife, had carried on an unlawful familiarity and criminal conversation with Felix Prince Swartzenburgh, a person attached to the Embassy of his Excellency Prince Paul Esterhazy, the Ambassador of the Emperor of Austria to the British Court;

"That your said subject has never been able to proceed by action at law against the said Prince Swartzenburgh for such criminal conversation, in consequence of the said Prince Swartzenburgh being previous to such discovery, and from that time having remained and still continuing abroad, as your said subject has been informed and verily believes: and your said subject has never been able to find the said Prince Swartzenburgh within the reach of any legal process.

"That your said subject did, in or about Michaelmas Term 1829, exhibit a libel in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of London against the said Jane Elizabeth, his wife, and on the 20th day of February, in the present year, obtained a definitive sentence of divorce from bed and board, and mutual cohabitation against the said Jane Elizabeth for adultery committed by her with the said Prince Swartzenburgh:

"That the said Jane Elizabeth hath, by her adulterous behaviour, dissolved the bond of marriage on her part; and that your said subject stands deprived of the comforts of matrimony, and may be liable to have a spurious issue imposed upon him, unless the said marriage be annulled and declared void by authority of Parliament.

"May it therefore please your Majesty (out of your princely goodness and compassion to your said subject's misfortune and calamity) that it may be enacted; and be it enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority, of the same, that the said bond of matrimony between the said Edward Baron Ellenborough and the said Jane Elizabeth his wife being violated and broken by the manifest and open adultery of the said Jane Elizabeth his wife, be and the same is hereby from henceforth dissolved, annulled, vacated, and made void to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever; and that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Edward Baron Ellenborough at any time or times hereafter (as well in the life time of the said Jane Elizabeth as if she were actually dead, as after her decease) to contract matrimony and to marry with any other woman or women with whom he might lawfully marry in case the said Jane Elizabeth his now wife were not living; and that such matrimony when duly had and solemnized shall be a good, just and lawful marriage, or good just and lawful marriages as the case may be, and so shall be adjudged, and taken in all Courts, and before all Judges, Magistrates, Officers, and others, and to all intents, effects, constructions, and purposes whatsoever; and that all and every children and child born in such matrimony shall be deemed, adjudged, and taken to be born in lawful wedlock, and shall be legitimate and inheritable to the manors, messurges, lands tenements, and hereditaments of the said Edwards Baron Ellenborough, and to all other lands, tenements, and hereditaments, from and by their father and mother, or respective mothers, and other ancestors and relations in like manner, and form as any other child or children born in lawful matrimoney should, could or might be inheritable unto, according to the laws and course of inheritance used in this realm, or in any of his Majesty's dominions thereunto belonging, and shall and may have and enjoy all privileges, preeminences, benefits, and advantages, claims and demands whatsoever in as full, ample, and beneficial a manner as any other child or children, born in lawful wedlock, may have or claim by the laws or customs of this realm, or any of his Majesty's dominions thereunto belonging.

"And be it further enacted, that the said Edward Baron Ellenborough shall be entitled to be tenant by the country of the lands and inheritance of such wife or wives as he shall or may hereafter marry; and that such wife or wives as he shall or may so hereafter marry shall, unless barred by a jointure or otherwise, be entitled to dower and thirds at common law, or by custom or otherwise of and in the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, whereof the said Edward Baron Edenborough shall be seised of such estate whereof she or they shall be (dowable,) as any other husband or wife respectively may or might have, claim, or enjoy, and that the child or children born in any such marriage or marriages, shall and may derive and make titled by descent, remainder, limitation or otherwise, to any estates, real, personal, or mixed, by and from any of his, her, or their ancestors or relations lineal or collateral, as any other child or children born in lawful wedlock may do; any law, statute, estraint, prohibition, ordinance, canon, constitution, prescription, usage, or custom, had, made, exercised, or used, to the contrary, in any wise notwithstanding.

"And be it further enacted, that the said Jane Elizabeth shall be and she is hereby barred and excluded of and from all dower, free bench and thirds, and of and from all right and title to dower, free bench and thirds at the common law, or by custom or otherwise, and of and from all other estates rights, titles, claims and demands whatsoever, of, in, to or out of all or any of the manors, messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments, whereof or whereunto the said Edward Baron Ellenborough now is or at any time or times since his marriage hath been, or at any time or times hereafter shall or may be seised or entitled for any state of inheritance and of and from all rights titles, claims and deemand whatsoever, in, to or out of all or any of the goods, chattels, personal estate and effects whatsoever, or to which the said Edward Baron Ellenborough now is possessed or entitled either in possession or remainder, or of or to which he shall or may at any time or times hereafter, become possessed or entitled by any ways or means whatsoever.

"And be it further enacted, that the said Edward Baron Ellenborough, and all and singular persons and person whosoever claiming or to claim by from or under him, is and are, and for ever hereafter, shall be barred and excluded of and from all and singular estates, rights, claims, titles, or interests of, in, to, or out of all or any of the manors, messuages, lands, tenements, or other estates whatsoever, real, personal, or mixed, which the said Jane Elizabeth now enjoys, or is entitled to, or which she shall or may at any time or times hereafter acquire, or of or to which she or any person or persons in trust for her, shall or may at any time or times hereafter become seised, possessed, or entitled by descent, gift, device, purchase, or otherwise howsoever, during all the estate and interest of the said Jane Elizabeth, her heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns therein, and that the said Jane Elizabeth, her heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, respectively, shall and may hold and enjoy the same, and every of them, for all her and their estate and interest therein, for her and her own proper use, benefit, and advantage, exclusive of the said Edward Baron Ellenborough, his heirs, executors and administrators, and all and every other person and person whomsoever, claiming or to claim by, from, under, or in trust for him or them.

"And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Jane Elizabeth Baroness Ellenborough to entermarry with the said Felix Prince Swartzenburgh.

The COURT and CAMP of BUONAPARTE.

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(Concluded.)

MURAT.

"Orders now reached Pizzo to try *General* Murat as an enemy to the public peace, not by a civil tribunal, but by a military commission. This order was of course equivalent to a condemnation. Nunziante was unwilling to believe that such a measure would be persisted in, and suspended the proceedings until the commands of the court should be more fully known. On the evening of the 12th, however, his worst fears were confirmed: the members of the commission arrived, and brought with them a royal decree, which allowed the prisoner only *half an hour* after the sentence should be pronounced. The breathless haste of the ministers is not difficult to be explained: they no doubt either feared an insurrection of the people in his favour, or that if the foreign ambassadors heard of his detention, the accomplishment of their purpose might be thwarted.

"It would be ridiculous to treat of such a trial as falling within any ordinary rules; but certainly the licence was pushed for in this case, for not one of the members of the commission was competent, under the existing law of Naples, to sit in judgment on an officer of the rank conceded to *General* Murat. They were eight in number—one adjutant-general, one colonel-commandant, two lieutenant-colonels, two captains, and two lieutenants; nor is it much to the credit of those officers that most of them had been indebted for their commissions to him of whose destruction they were the instruments.

"Joachim declined the competency of the court—first as a sovereign prince, next as a marshal of France. He said to his advocate:—'This tribunal is every way incompetent, and so contemptible, that I should be ashamed to appear before it. You cannot save my life, but you will allow me to save the royal dignity. The end in view is not justice, but condemnation: the members of the commission are not my judges, but my executioners. Speak not in my defence, I command you.' But remonstrance and protests were vain: the commission sat, and proceeded.

"In this last painful scene Murat behaved with more dignity than might have been expected. When, according to usage, the tribunal despatched one of their body to ask his name, age, country, &c., he hastily cut short the vain formula: 'I am Joachim Napoleon, King of the Two Sicilies: begone, Sir!' He afterwards conversed with perfect coolness and evident satisfaction of all that he had done for his kingdom. He said, and said truly, that for whatever there was good in the system of administration, the Neapolitans were indebted to him. He then briefly adverted to his present situation. 'I had expected (said he), to find in Ferdinand a more humane and generous enemy: I would have acted very differently had our situations been reversed.'

"While Murat was thus speaking to the officers around him,—all of whom addressed him by his kingly title, and otherwise treated him with great respect,—the door opened, and one of the commissioners entered to read the sentence: he heard it unmoved. He then requested to see his companions.—this was refused; but permission was given him to write to his wife. His letter was affectionate and affecting! he inclosed in it a lock of his hair, and delivered it unsealed to Captain Stratti—another gentleman in the service of the reigning king, who exhibited the same honourable feeling as Nunziante.

"When the fatal moment arrived, Murat walked with a firm step to the place of execution,—as calm, and as unmoved as if he had been going to an ordinary review. He would not accept a chair, nor suffer his eyes to be bound. 'I braved death (said he) too often to fear it.' He stood upright, proudly and undauntedly, with his countenance towards the soldiers; and when all was ready, he kissed a cornelian on which the head of his wife was engraved, and gave the word—thus, '*Save my face—aim at my heart—fire!*'

"Thus perished one whom death had respected in two hundred combats,—and most of whose errors must be ascribed to a wretched education, and a lamentable want of self-government, moral energy, reflection, and patience. Murat was the child of impulse and feelings—not of reason and judgement. Mental discipline might have concentrated his powers but hardly without destroying the romance of his character. As a soldier, he had never a superior, but he was no general, as a king, he was liberal, even indulgent though often arbitrary from passion or caprice and profusely extravagant from his fondness for show: as a man, he was generous and open-hearted; as a politician, wavering, ill-advised, and weak. In his domestic relations he was loved more than respected. Of his wife, whose general talents were far superior to his own, he was fond; as a father affectionate; as a friend, warm-hearted and faithful.

"Murat's widow still resides in upper Austria, under the name of Countess of Lipano. Of his two daughters, the eldest, Marie is married to the Marquis Popoli, of Bologna; the younger Louisa, to Count Rasponi, of Ravenna. He left also two sons: the elder of whom is a citizen of the United States, and said to be a youth of very superior promise."

NEY.

"The story of Waterloo need not be repeated here. We shall only observe, that on no occasion did the Bravest of the Brave exhibit more impetuous though hopeless valour. Five horses were shot under him, his garments were pierced with balls; his whole person was disfigured with blood and mud, yet he would have continued the contest on foot while life remained, had he not been forced from the field, by the dense and resistless columns of the fugitives. He returned to the capital, and there witnessed the second imperial abdication, and the capitulation of Paris, before he thought of consulting his safety by flight. Perhaps he hoped that by virtue of the twelfth article of that convention, he should not be disquieted; if so however, the royal ordinance of July 24th, terribly undeceived him. He secreted himself with one of his relatives, at the chateau of Bessaris, department of Lot, in the expectation that he should soon have an opportunity of escaping to the United States. But he was discovered, and in a very singular manner.

"In former days Ney had received a rich Egyptian sabre from the hands of the First Consul. There was but another like it known to exist, and that was possessed by Murat. The marshal was carefully secluded both from visitors and domestics, but unluckily this splendid weapon was left on a sofa in the drawing-room. It was perceived, and not a little admired by a visitor, who afterwards described it to a party of friends at Aurillac. One present immediately observed, that, from the description, it must belong to either Ney or Murat. This came to the ears of the prefect, who instantly despatched fourteen gensdarmes, and some police agents to arrest the owner. They surrounded the chateau, and Ney at once surrendered himself. Perhaps he did not foresee the fatal issue of his trial; some of his friends say that he even wished it to take place immediately, that he might have an opportunity to contradict a report that Louis had presented him with half a million of francs, on his departure of Besançon.

"A council of war, composed of French marshals, was appointed to try him; but they had little inclination to pass sentence on an old companion in arms; and declared their incompetency to try one, who, when he consummated his treason, was a peer of France. Accordingly, by a royal ordinance of November 12th, the Chamber of Peers were directed to take cognizance of the affair. His defence was made to rest by his advocates—first on the twelfth article of the capitulation, and when this was over-ruled, on the ground of his no longer being amenable to French laws, since Sarre Louis, his native town, had recently been dissevered from France. This the prisoner himself overruled; "I *am* a Frenchman, (cried Ney), and I will die a Frenchman!" The result was that he was found guilty and condemned to death by an immense majority one hundred and sixty-nine to seventeen. On hearing the sentence read according to usage, he interrupted the enumeration of his titles, by saying: "Why cannot you simply call me Michael Ney—now a French soldier, and soon a heap of dust?" His last interview with his lady, who was sincerely attached to him, and with his children, whom he passionately loved, was far more bitter than the punishment he was about to undergo. This heavy trial being over he was perfectly calm, and spoke of his approaching fate with the utmost unconcern. "Marshal," said one of his sentinels, a poor grenadier, "you should now think of God: I never faced danger without such preparation." "Do you suppose (answered Ney) that any need teach me to die?" But he immediately gave way to better thoughts and added, "Comrade, you are right. I will die as becomes a man of honour and a Christian. Send for the curate of St. Sulpice!"

"A little after eight o' clock on the morning December 7th, the marshal, with a firm step and an air of perfect indifference, descended the steps leading to the court of the Luxembourg, and entered a carriage which conveyed him to the place of execution, outside the garden gates. He alighted, and advanced towards the file of soldiers drawn up to despatch him. To an officer, who proposed to blindfold him, he replied—"Are you ignorant that, for twenty five years, I have been accustomed to face both ball and bullet?" He took off his hat, raised it above his head, and cried aloud—"I declare before God and man that I have never betrayed my country: may my death render her happy! *Vive la France!*" He then turned to the men, and, striking his other hand on his heart, gave the word, "Soldiers—fire."

Thus, in his forty-seventh year, did the "Bravest of the Brave" expiate one great error, alien from his natural character, and unworthy of the general course of his life. If he was sometimes a stern, he never was an implacable enemy. Ney was sincere, honest blunt even: so far from flattering, he often contradicted him on whose and his fortunes depended. He was with rare exceptions, merciful to the vanquished; and while so many of his brother marshals dishonoured themselves by the most barefaced rapine and extortion, he lived and died poor.

Ney left four sons, two of whom are in the service of his old friend, Bernadotte.—*Cal. Lit. Gaz.*

HOME CIRCLE,—Hertford, March 5.

(Before Mr. Justice Bayley.)

James Franklin, aged 38, a respectable looking man, and a fishmonger by trade, stood indicted for the wilful murder of his wife, Mary Franklin, in parish of Bishop Stratford.

Mr. Law and Mr. Ryland appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Adolphus and Mr. Brodrick for the defence.

Mr. Law detailed to the Jury the facts of the case.

James Clark—I am a butcher, and reside at Matching, in Essex. I know the prisoner, I was at the prisoner's house, the Curriers' Arms, on Saturday, the 12th of December, I was there about a quarter before six. I was in the little room next the bar. I could see the people in the bar from that room. The prisoner's daughters were in the room in which I was. The prisoner came in and sat down by me for a short space of time. Mrs. Franklin came in twice and went out again. I had a pint of beer, of which Mr. Franklin drank twice. The family were taking their tea. I do not know the situation of the bar. I was never in it. MFranklins. came in and took

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up the tea pot, and Mr. Franklin said to her, "I don't want any tea; I think I can do without it." Mrs. Franklin made answer, that "she would not sit at tea to be sworn at." The prisoner did not swear at her. Having paid for my beer, and received my change from Mrs. Franklin, I went away, leaving Mr. Franklin sitting in the room. Mrs. Franklin had left the room. She had a cap on when last I saw her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Adolphus—I saw nothing in the prisoner's conduct all that evening that was contrary to good temper and humour. I known Franklin personally. I have but seldom frequented his house. The prisoner is a travelling fishmonger. I have often met him on the roads.

By the Judge—They were not quarrelling that I saw. Neither of them were in liquor. I was only in the house a quarter of an hour.

George Webb, a boy of nine years of age, said—I was at the Currier's Arms on the 12th of December. I went there about six o'clock. I went with my oysters to sell for my father. I went into the tap-room. It is just next to the bar. A narrow passage divides them. I was in the middle of the room. I could see into the bar from where I was standing. The bar door was entirely open. I could see the whole of the bar from where I was placed. Whilst I was in the tap-room I heard the prisoner and his wife quarrelling. They were quarrelling when I went in. I saw Franklin hit her in the side. She had been drawing a pint of beer, and not being quick enough, he took and dragged her by the hair into the passage. He then took and stamped on her. She had previously fallen. I saw her daughter Elizabeth. She took and lifted her up. Mrs. Franklin and her daughter then ran into Mrs. Quilter's.

Cross-examined—It was about six when I went to this public-house. Both the doors of the bar and the tap were open. I placed my oysters on a table. That table is about as high as my chest. In opening my oysters I stood with my face to the bar. Bull, to whom I sold the oysters, was on the opposite side of the table. His face was towards the bar. There were Bull, his two sons, and somebody else, in the tap at the time. Bull's sons are nearly as big as their father. There was somebody in the bar, but I could not see him. I could see all parts of the bar, where people did sit. I was in the middle of the room, but Bull was not between me and the bar, Bull could see into the bar as well as I could. There is a narrow passage beside the bar and tap room. You can see into the bar-room without going to the door. I only saw Mr. and Mrs. Franklin. I heard the voice of nobody else. Eliza Franklin, the daughter, came out of the tap-room, I did not see the other daughter in the tap room. I was examined upon all this before the Coroner on the Monday; this happened on the Saturday. I did not speak to any body before I came away about this. I told my mother of it. I told Mr. Tucker of it before I went to the George. I told Tucker on the Saturday night. I did not tell them what I am now telling the Court and Jury. I told them something different. I do say my prayers morning and night. I go to church. I know wicked people will go down to everlasting fire. I don't know that people who tell untruths on their oaths will go into everlasting fire when they die. I have never thought about it. No one told me what to say, or to stick to my story. Franklin was in the bar when he struck his wife. He was in the passage when she was down, and he trampled on her. I was then standing on the step of the tap room in the passage. The Bulls remained in the tap-room during all this. The door of the tap-room, faces that of the bar.

Re-Examined—You can see into the bar from the step of the tap-room. I was standing with my face to the tap room door when they were quarrelling.

By the Judge—I told my mother and Tucker less than I have told here to day. I told the Coroner less than I have said here. I told the Coroner more than I said to Tucker. I told the Coroner all I told my mother; I think I told the Coroner that the prisoner dragged her by her hair into the passage. I think I told him that he trampled on her. The Coroner took down in writing all that I said. I can write and read.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—Look at that paper and see if that is your name and handwriting.

Witness (looking at the paper.)—It is.

Mr. Justice Bayley—Read what you have said there.

The witness having read it over to himself.

Mr. Justice Bayley asked him if there was any thing in the evidence as written down in that paper as to the prisoner's having dragged the deceased by the hair of the head, or that he trampled on her?

The witness replied that there was nothing in his evidence before the Coroner to that effect. He had not told the Coroner that the prisoner dragged her by the hair, and had stamped upon her. He forget to tell the Coroner. He stamped upon her stomach once. His daughter was there, but I don't know that she saw it. No one has since told me that he stamped on her. The wife struck the prisoner as soon as I got into the tap-room. She struck him only once. I don't know where she struck him. She hit him with her open hand upon the face. He struck her first. He then dragged her into the passage by the hair. I do believe that people who do wickedly here will go to hell and everlasting fire when they die. I believe that I shall go there if I act wickedly here. I have had no conversation with Mr. Chepping about this. Nobody told me what to say.

James Bull—I married a daughter of the prisoner. I was at his house on the evening of Saturday, the 12th of December. I went there a little after five. I went into the tap room. There is a passage three feet wide between the bar and tap. There is a door-way our of the passage into the bar. I passed that door-way in my way to the tap-room. As I passed up the passage, I saw into the bar. When I got into the tap-room, the bar door was nearly shut to. The oyster lad came into the tap-room shortly after me. I do not know if he shut the tap door after him. I was not in a situation to see into the bar. I could see into the passage. After the oyster lad came in, there were some words passed between the prisoner and his wife, Soon after that the little boy went out of the tap. I cannot say if he shut the tap-room door, I then heard more words. When I went into the passage, there was no boy there. It might be twenty minutes, or a quarter of an hour after I heard the second words, that I went out as one of the children called me. They were still quarrelling. I did not go into the passage for that call. I shortly after heard Franklin tell his wife to get out of the way, and slammed the door. I shortly again heard a scuffle against the tap-room boards in the passage. I then went into the passage. Frank ling passed me, and went into the bar. He did not speak to me then. I then saw Mrs. Franklin get up by herself, and walk down the passage, and went out at the front door. One of her daughters went out before her. I did not follow her to see where she went. I returned into the tap-room. The prisoner came in, he then said "that no person living could live with that woman, and he would not after that night." He remained in the tap-room I saw the prisoner and Mr. Quilter in the bar that evening. It was about 20 minutes after Quilter told the prisoner that he had killed his wife, to which the prisoner replied, "You don't mean so." Mr. Quilter replied, "But I do." Mr. Quilter then went home, and I and Mr. Franklin went up to Mr. Quilter's house. We both went in, Mrs. Franklin was there, sitting in a chair. The prisoner asked if he could see his wife, and he went to her and kissed her. He asked her if she could speak to him, but I believe she could not. He then went into another room, and I went with him. Having sat down for a minute or two he returned into the same room. Soon after that they carried her home, and he went into the bar. Then he said that she had aggravated him so that he did not know what he was after. He then added that he was obliged to go down to the White Horse on the night before in order that he might do nothing to her; she would not let him alone.

Cross-examined.—It must have been more than an hour after the boy left the tap-room when I heard the scuffling. The boy took his oysters with him, and I saw him no more that night. When the deceased was walking to the door, the boy was not there. There were four or five persons in the room before the boy left. I had seen Mrs. Franklin that evening previously. I was speaking to her. She was the worst for liquor. She was pretty far gone in liquor. I did not see Eliza until I went into the passage. I believe she had been in the bar. She was in the tap-room when the boy was there. I don't know where the other daughter Martha was.

By the Judge—She was very aggravating to him. I heard him tell her several times to keep out of his way. I can't tell if she struck him. I don't know where the other daughter Martha was.

Charles Bull, the father of the last witness, proved nothing material; he only correboroted some part of the last witness's statements, and added that the prisoner seemed much distressed at his wife's state.

On his cross-examination he said that he thought the oyster-boy must have been gone away long before the scuffle. He did not see the boy either in the house or near the house when he went to Quilter's house. He could not say if any blows passed betwcen the prisoner and his wife.

Thomas Quilter said—I live at Bishop Stertford, My house is about 12 feet distance from the prisoner's house, which is called the Curriers' Arms. On the evening of the 12th of December I heard shrieks proceed as from the prisoner's house. I went out the back way to the prisoner's house. I met the prisoner, who was in a very agitated situation. I asked him to walk into another room. I then went back to my own house; I there found Mrs. Franklin and persons attending. She appeared to be in a very dangerous state, and the women told me to go for a docter. She could not speak. The docter came and administered to her. Her daughter Eliza was there; she said, "Oh, father, you wicked man, you have killed my mother!" He made no answer, but appeared distressed. The prisoner came to my house; he saw his wife; he went up to her, and said, "Mary! Mary! can you speak to me." She did not speak to him; he than kissed her. About 20 minutes after she was removed to her own house. I was present when she died.

Mrs. Quilter, wife of the last witness, confirmed his statement.

Mrs. Scarlo gave similar testimony, and added that the deceased had the mark of bruises on her legs.

Mr. Wm. Scarr—I am assistant to my father, who is a surgeon at Bishop Stertford. On the evening of the 12th of December I attended on Mrs. Frankin. I found her dying, She was unable to speak. Her pulse was gone. I sent for Mr. Tweede, a surgeon, to come. Every thing which was possible was done for her. Before she was removed her husband came in. He expressed a wish to speak to his wife. I told him she could not speak. I attended her when removed to her own house. She then revived a little, and the prisoner was admitted to see her. He asked to forgive him. She said "You know you stamped upon me." He asked her to forgive him again, saying "I hope you and God will forgive me; I am afraid the laws of my country will not." She again repeated "You have stamped upon me, you have trampled me to death." She afterwards kissed him in token of forgiveness. She died in about an hour and a half. I was present at the *post-mortem* examination of the body by my father.

Cross-examined—I did not hear him say "if I did tread upon you, you know I did it unintentionally."

Mr. Tweedle—I am a surgeon. I attended Mrs. Franklin at Mr. Quilter's house. I found her apparently dying. She was unconscious. Blood was issuing from her month and nose. I made four ineffectual attempts to bleed her. Every thing that was right was done for her. She revived a little. The first thing she said, putting her hands across her body, was "Oh dear!" She then observed that her cap was off. The prisoner seemed much distressed at seeing his wife. He asked her to forgive him. She said "You have trampled me to death." He said "I know I have, but you aggravated me much." He then asked her to forgive him, saying that he feared the laws of his country would not. She seemed by her manner to forgive him, and attempted to kiss him. He then kissed her, and, turning to me and Mr. Scarr, he said, "Gentlemen, this is a great relief to me." She then cried out, "Oh, my poor children, what will become of them?—I am dying!" She was then seized with violent and tormenting pains; we left the room, and heard her say no more. She was dead in about 20 minutes. I was present the next day, when the body was opened by Mr. S., jun. All the Messrs. Searr's were present. The cause of death was the effusion of blood into the cavity of the abdomen, from a wound in the liver, and the rupture of the splenic vein. This was occasioned by violence and pressure. There were no marks of external violence on the abdomen. Such an injury might arise from the violence of pressure, without leaving external marks. His reasons for thinking so were, that the violence was so great, that the blood was determined to the interior from the surface, and also she did not live long enough for the smaller arteries to send blood back again to those places. If she had lived long enough, there might have been external marks on that part of her body.

Cross-examined—The pressure of so heavy a person as the prisoner, if done in a very sudden manner, might have occasioned the state in which the deceased was; but I should doubt it much if the preessure was given gradually.

Mr. Searr, son—I am a surgeon. I attended the deceased, Mrs. Franklin for some years. I had not seen her for some weeks before her death. I was present when the body was opened. The cause of her death was the rupture of the splenic vain—that was caused by extreme pressure. Such pressure might be applied without leaving external marks. The pressure of so heavy a person as the prisoner, passing once over her body, might have occasioned these consequences. It would rather be a possible than a probable result.

Mr. Redford Searr—I am an assistant to my father. I opened Mrs. Franklin's boyd in the presence of my father. I am of the same opinion with him as to the cause of her death.

This was the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner, on being asked if he wished to address any observations to the Jury in his defence, put in a written paper, in which he declared is innocence of having committed such a crime, at the thought of which he shuddered. On the evening in question, when he went home, he conversed with his wife in perfect good humour. She was rather irritable, and had taken rather too much liquor. She left the bar, and he thinking she had gone out to go into the tap-room, followed her to prevent her so doing, his two daughters having been placed there for that purpose. He caught hold of her gown, and just then she fell down. He wished to cross over her to the tap room, his foot stumbled against the stop, and he fell upon her. What had happened was done by accident, and quite unintentionally on his part. He should bring his daughters, who were present, to shew how it happened; and he hoped that when the Jury had heard their testimony they would acquit him of so great a crime, and restore him to a family of light helpless children.

Eliza Franklin—I am the daughter of the prisoner, and of Mary Franklin, deceased. I recollect my father coming home about five o'clock on the evening of the 12th of December. He went into the tap room and he had some pork. He then went into the bar. My mother was there. She spoke ill-naturedly to him. My father was good natured. Part of her conversation was about a hat he had brought from London. Her observations upon that were unkind My father was wanted in the bar; whilst there my mother said to my sister—"Martha, why do you not put out your father's tea?" My father said, "Never mind, I don't want it just now." My mother came out, and said nothing. Shortly afther, my father asked her to come and have tea; she replied, "I am not coming in to be sworn at by you." My father had said nothing to give occasion for that expression from my mother. I recollect my mother going out of the bar towards the tap-room. She was very much intoxicated. My mother came into the bar again, and, having said something to my father, when he was going towards the tap room, she fell down, being in liquor. She was accustomed to fall. My father saw my mother going towards the tap room, and, in order to prevent her going into the tap room, my father came out. I took hold of her waist, and he took her by the hind part of her gown. I let go my hold, my mother fell back, and my father stumbling against the step of the tap room, there was not room enough for him to pass without putting his feet upon my mother's body. The whole weight of his body was upon her's. My mother get up and went to Mr. Quilter's, My father trod upon her only once. When he stumdled he put both his hands out against the passage, in order to save himself from falling on her. In my judgment, he did it by mere accident. My sister Martha was present when it happened. (The witness was greatly affected on entering the witness box and wept bitterly all the time she was giving her evidence.)

Martha Franklin, another daughter of the prisoner, fully confirmed the evidence given by her sister.

Several highly respectable witnesses gave the prisoner an unexceptionable character for integrity honesty, and sobriety, and also for kindness and humanity.

Mr. Justice Bayley summed up at the evidence, at considerable length; and the Jury acquitted the prisoner.

The trial lasted the whole af the day to a very late hour (half past six). The greatest interest was excited as to the result. The Court was crowded to excess.

Chief Justice Tindal disposed of all the civil causes to day; none of them contained the slightest public interest.

THE TIMES.—Jan. 22.

SUICIDE AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE PRINCESS SOPHIA OF GLOCESTER.—Yesterday, about 2 o'clock, a tragical event took place at the mansion of the Princess Sophia of Glocester, on Black-heath, by which Her Royal Highness and her establishment ware thrown into great alarm and confusion. The circumstances of the dreadful affair are as follows:—About a fortnight back His Majesty, being in want of a couple of fine doe deer for his palace at Windsor, sent word to the Princess requesting that two, the finest that could be selected from Greenwich-park, might be shot, and forwarded at the expiration of two days to the Royal Palace. Her Royal Highness immediately issued her warrant for the destruction of the deer, and gave it to Mr. Buck, the deputy ranger, who without delay, gave the necessary instructions to Mr. John Eggleston, the park-keeper, who had the sole care of them. Mr. Eggleston, who had unfortunately of late addicted himself to drinking, neglected to attend to the warrant, and four days having elapsed without the arrival of the deer at Windsor, Mr. Robert Eggleston, his brother, who has the superintendence of the deer in Hyde-park, proceeded immediately to Blackheath to ascertain the cause of the neglect, where he found his relative in such a state of inebriation that he could not obtain from him any information, and under these circumstances he (the brother) took his rifle and shot the couple of deer required, which were without delay forwarded to Windsor. The negligence of Eggleston next day reached the ear of Her Royal Highness (who was particularly partial to him, his family having been in the Royal service for above a century), and she there-upon gave instructions that she might see him yesterday afternoon at one o'clock in order that she might remonstrate with him on the impropriety of his behaviour. Her Royal Highness's commands were communicated to him by one of the household, and he said they should be attended to. On Wednesday he received instructions to shoot a doe for the table of the Princess, and to bring it with him on the following morning. Pursuant to his orders the unfortunate man loaded his rifle, and about 12 o'clock yesterday he sallied forth for the purpose of slaying the deer. Upon leaving his cottage, which is situate in the orchard immediately behind the royal residence, his brother Henry (who was in the habit of following him upon these occasions with a knife, in order to cut the deer's throat immediately it receives the fire) attempted to accompany him, but his services were rejected, and the unhappy man went into the deer-park alone; his brother returned into the cottage, when shortly after he heard the report of his brother's rifle, and still thinking he might afford him some assistance, in the destruction of the deer, he went out, when on passing an out-house in the orchard he perceived smoke issuing thereout; he opened the door, when to his dismay he beheld the headless body of his brother, lying on the ground, and the piece which had been discharged by his side, as also the knife. The brother made an immediate alarm, and Mr. Buck, the deputy-ranger, as soon as it was possible, made the horrible affair known to Her Royal Highness, who was deeply affected. Surgeons Harrison and Watteford were despatched at the moment by the Princess, but their services were of no use, as the head of the unfortunate man was blown to atoms. It would seem that the deceased had seated himself on a stool, placed the muzzle of the rifle to his forehead between the eyes, with the but-end between his legs, and with the ramrod touched the trigger; the charge of the gun passed through his head, and through the roof of the outhouse, and the brains were scattered in all directions. The body was removed into the cottage, and information was given to the coroner, who has fixed his inquest for Saturday evening at seven o'clock. The deceased was a widower, and has left two children.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

Last night, Mr. Westmacott, the Professor of Sculptnre at this institution delivered the first of a course of lectures on the principles and practice of his art. Previous, however, to entering on the subject he pronounced an elegant eulogium on the late lamented President, whose loss, he said was not only felt and regretted by all within the walls of that institution, but by every society connected with the liberal arts, both in this country and throughout the civilized world. He bore testimony to the superior merits of Sir Thomas Lawrence as a portrait painter, and to his amiable qualities in social life. The lecture was of an introductory nature. Mr. Westmacott first made a comparison between the capabilities of sculpture and painting, and showed the latter to be nearly, unlimited in their range, but the former circumscribed within much narrower bounds. He then proceeded to discribe the different styles of sculpture, exemplifying his remarks by reference to the most noted statues of antiquity. This portion of the lecture was very interesting and calculated to excite the minds of his youthful auditory He next entered into an historical account of the rise and progress of sculpture, or more properly speaking a development of its principles. This part of his subject he illustrated by drawings from many curious specimens of ancient bass reliefs, &c. He introduced to the notice of his auditory two drawings of Indian dancing girls (dressed in the costume of their country, which he described as worn from time immemorial), in order to point out what is a curious fact, the striking similarity of that dress the ancient Crecian costume. Mr. Westmacott's remarks are characterized by a just spirit of criticism, convey great information, and seem calculated to rouse the attention and stimulate the efforts of the students. They were received with much applause. —*Times, Feb.* 16.

There is, in *The Court Journal* of January 9th, a paper "On Smoking," which no male English Traveller should think of starting for the Continent without getting a copy of, since it offers, the only details extant relative to what may be looked for in the way of "appliances and means" for the enjoyment of this luxury in the different countries of Europe, and the various casualties necessary to be provided against by those who would smoke their way through Europe like gentlemen. Mr. Colburn (or the Society for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge) should get this valuable paper stereotyped, for the benefit of all future travellers.

The Custom-house is in a state of great excitement to day a list of all the contemplated reductions has been sent from the Treasury, and as no Custom-house clerk can now act as agent and customs clerk about two-thirds of the gentlemen in the Long Room heve resigned under the present system. It is not uncommon for 2,000*l* or 3,000*l* to be gained by agency, when the nominal salary of the clerk is 150*l* or 200*l* per annum.—*Globe*, of last night.

BOMBAY:—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS, at the Gazette Press, No. 10 Military, Square, by THOMAS RIGBY, where all Communications addressed to the EDITOR are received.